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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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THE FRONT PAGE

A Dangerous Power

IT IS probably inevitable that, with the world as it is, Canada will have to maintain a pretty complete control over the movement of funds into and out of her territory for a good many years to come. If that is the case, it is desirable that there should be a permanent authority set up to exercise that control, in order that an official career may be available to young men who are showing themselves expert in this sort of service. At present it is extremely difficult to maintain a competent staff in the F.E.C.B. because it is nominally nothing but a temporary set-up.

Nevertheless we have to admit that an extreme repugnance is excited in us by the proposal that the powers conferred on the new permanent authority should be themselves unlimited as to time. We are quite aware that Parliament is always sovereign, and can abolish the authority or any of its powers whenever it feels like it. But the fact remains that when once those powers are imbedded in the statute-book it will be practically impossible to dig any of them out of it until their exercise has constituted an intolerable nuisance for about twenty years. That these permanent powers, exercisable without any oversight by the courts, should be in process of being granted at the very moment when the intolerable results of similar but less extensive powers in the income tax office are being studied by Parliament affords a striking example of the inability of elected personages to learn by experience.

The power to say when and for what purpose money or credit may be exported from or imported into Canada is one which may add or subtract millions of dollars from the value of property possessed by Canadian citizens or by persons who do business with them. The Bill as it stands authorizes the Board to exercise this power in a completely arbitrary fashion, making exemptions and exceptions from its own general rules in favor of or against "any person or class of persons, or any transaction or class of transactions." There is no appeal from any such decision; indeed there is nothing to appeal about, for it would not be an interpretation of a general rule but a straight executive act.

Such powers may be defensible in a state of emergency, but they should not be granted in perpetuity, and their arbitrary character should result in their exercise being subjected to constant and thorough scrutiny by Parliament. The Bill which is on its way through Parliament as we write is in effect a War Measures Act in a limited but most important field, and an Act which will require no war or other emergency to put it in operation but will remain in operation every day of every year until repealed. It should be pruned of its most arbitrary features, and it should expire at a predetermined date, say three years from the date of its passage. Parliament would then be compelled to consider at stated intervals how much of its arbitrary scope is really necessary.

Liberty Again

WE ARE glad to find the Toronto *Telegram* resuming its place among the defenders of liberty. It is once again enamored of "the ancient legal axiom that the onus of proving an accused person guilty rests on the Crown." It is distressed to find this axiom over-ridden in certain legislation currently before Parliament, and dismisses the defence that it is "necessary" as "the old excuse of tyrants—the end justifies the means."

This is most gratifying. The only drawback about it is that the civil rights involved in the legislation attacked by the *Telegram* are property rights only. The legislation is that which constitutes the Foreign Exchange Control Board as a permanent, and very authoritative, authority. Where the rights involved are merely those of personal liberty we do not find the *Telegram* complaining that "Fundamental principles are to be thrown aside to make it easier for the bureaucrats to convict persons they suspect." A good many such principles have been thrown aside for just that purpose, with the *Telegram's* enthusiastic approval, in the last few years, but the persons to be convicted were not property owners.

For the first time in years, Canada's beauty spots are receiving the homage they deserve. People, both here and in the States, who stayed home during the war because of gasoline rationing, worn-out tires, or lack of rail accommodation, are being lured from the cities by scenes such as these.

Courage and Sense

WE HAVE long admired the courage and good sense of Controller Nora Frances Henderson of Hamilton, but they have never been displayed to better purpose than in connection with the illegal picketing which has been going on in that city. Her influence has probably been more important than anything else in keeping the great majority of the strikers and their sympathizers from even more dangerous practices, and we predict that when passions have cooled she will find that she has lost none of her Labor support except that of the out-and-out Communists who regard every day of industrial peace as so much time lost from the class war.

Nobody can have had much doubt, even before the Anaconda decision, that the actions which Controller Henderson was reprobating were unlawful. They are now being defended, by some of those who perform them, on the ground that they should be made lawful and the way to get them made lawful is to perform them anyhow. This is an extremely dangerous policy, which has nothing in common with the "passive resistance" or the "civil disobedience" of more conscientious reformers, since it is simply an assertion of the naked power of a mob against the authority of the state. Labor has nothing to gain today from defying the state, in which it is actually very powerful.

Effect of Strikes

THERE is an infallible way of making inflation inevitable and that is to assume that it is inevitable and act in the way which you think will enable your particular class or section of the community to get the most profit out of it. As soon as a sufficient number of classes and sections of the community are so acting, inflation is more than inevitable; it is already here. If the supply of money were capable of being held down by pinning it to the available amount of some precious metal — in such a way that a given number of tons of gold would support a given number of millions of dollars of currency and credit, and the number of dollars could not be increased without obtaining more gold—there would still be an effective check against inflation; but that assumes that the sovereign power of each nation, which defines the nature of that nation's dollar or pound or pengo, can be trusted not to redefine it so as to make it less in gold.

Government bond issues held by the kind of owners who want to keep them indefinitely for their revenue-yielding quality are not inflationary. But government bond issues held temporarily by the kind of people who do not want and cannot afford permanent investment are highly inflationary when they begin to be converted into money. The only ways of combatting their inflationary influences are (1) to discourage their being converted, and (2) to bring about a condition of the highest possible production, so that there will be goods available in reasonable proportion to the increasing supply of money in the hands of the

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Straightening The Record About Veterans and Deportations

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS true that at the request of B.C. delegates the recent Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion at Quebec passed a resolution, by a narrow margin, requesting the deportation of Canadian citizens of Japanese extraction. This does not mean that all war veterans in B.C. or all members of the Canadian Legion (including the undersigned) are in favor of the Legion's proposals.

My own attitude is substantially as follows. I was born in England and have lived in Canada for 40 years. In my early training, through the usual educational channels, I was taught, and still adhere to those teachings, that whoever was born or accepted as a British citizen, irrespective of the color of skin or the shape of eyes, is entitled to all the privileges and responsibilities inherent in British citizenship. One of those is the inalienable right to live in the country, in this case Dominion, of their birth or adoption.

My contention is that Canada has no authority to deport its own citizens against their wishes. Further if a British nation, and I am assuming Canada is British, sets a precedent in deporting her own citizens what is to prevent other countries taking similar action against citizens of British extraction in those countries.

Also it might be well to remember colored people far outnumber whites. Some day if we continue to persist in our foolish, assumed superiority the colored worm may turn.

T. A. BARNARD
Immediate Past President,
B.C. Provincial Command,
Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.
Nanaimo, B.C.

Unusual Procedure

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHILE I agree, on the whole, with what you say in "This Ends the L.-P.P." (S.N., July 20) is it not a little premature?

You state that one of the jobs of the Commission has been to prepare cases for the Crown Attorneys. So far, according to reports from Ottawa, the intention is to lay charges against three of the nine persons named in the final report.

At the best, the procedure has been most unusual from the start. Even assuming that the emergency warranted its adoption the least one can demand in the interests of justice is that charges be brought and proceeded with to conviction or acquittal. We should not tolerate anyone being in jail as the result of methods not permitted in British criminal procedure. We should likewise not tolerate anyone being accused and convicted by public opinion without the opportunity of a fair trial. To my knowledge the "presumption of innocence" doctrine has not been tampered with by Order-in-Council.

Montreal, Que. K. G. K. BAKER

Per Ardua

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN READING your reply to Mr. Deacon, National President of The Canadian Authors' Association, in SATURDAY NIGHT, July 27 I was rather startled, not to say disconcerted, to find the blinding flash of the spotlight turned upon that innocent and unsuspecting group of people, the Poetry Group of the Toronto branch.

The argument of the article was concerned with Mr. Deacon's complaint against what he considered to be the attitude of certain writers on the University of Toronto Quarterly towards Canadian literature.

Whatever the merits of the case, pro and con, may be, it is for others to decide. I merely ask to be allowed, in defence of the Poetry Group, to state that, as a group, it has never, to my knowledge, expressed any resentment against criticism, from whatsoever quarter it may have come. The one thing above all which we, both individually and as a group, have learned is to stand up to criticism and to take our punishment. It was the desire for mutual criticism and mutual help (*not* mutual admiration) which first drew us together, and which continues to hold us together.

So, once again, if you please, Mr. Editor, may I protest, that, as a group, we have not, at any time been guilty of going around with chips on our shoulders. Verse writers, speaking generally, have to learn among their first lessons to face the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. *Per ardua* etc.

Toronto, Ont. FLORENCE WESTACOTT

Blaming Income Tax

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE are certain inescapable facts that must be considered with regard to economic conditions in Canada today, and not the least among these is the present acute and widespread Labor unrest. Doubtless there are several factors contributory to this condition, but the chief of them may be found under the heading of income tax.

During the war years Labor was subjected to very heavy income tax, which was accepted by it as part of its war effort, but Labor most definitely expected that after the war the burden would be lifted to a very great extent.

The "Family Allowance Act" was passed, and Labor was told that remittances under its provisions would not be subject to income tax, whereas Labor now knows differently.

There was no universal or popular clamor or demand for the "F. A.", but there definitely was for a drastic reduction in income tax. It has fallen to the writer to talk to thousands of workers in the course of the past 7 years (and more), and the confident expectation of a big reduction in income tax and a consequently increased "take home pay" was both definite and widespread in scope.

If the $250,000,000 now being spent annually on the "F.A." had been used in reduction of income tax it is a safe assumption that Labor would have felt that the Government was keeping faith with it, and the present unrest and dissatisfaction with all their chaotic ramifications would either have been entirely absent, or would have been very greatly reduced in scope.

The writer is not and never has been a member of any union or Labor organization, and has no axe to grind, having been retired from service nearly a year ago, but if and when the truth is really told, without any hedging or camouflage, it will be found that the present and continuing high rates of income tax form the major reason for today's nation wide Labor troubles.

Victoria, B.C. R. H. MOFFATT

The "Three-Man Walkout"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a Front Page article (July 6 issue) you refer to "a three-man walkout invented by Mr. Mitchell Hepburn." This continues a misrepresentation which has followed ever since the 1941 Dominion-Provincial Conference. In the first place, there was no walkout in this Conference unless it was by the Dominion Government which adjourned the Conference. All the Provincial Premiers wanted to proceed with discussion of all issues of mutual interest to the Provinces and the Dominion, but three of the Provinces would not agree to go into committee on the agenda prepared and submitted by the Dominion and from which the Dominion would not depart.

The stand taken by British Columbia was taken regardless of the stand by any other of the Provinces because in the agenda prepared by the Dominion the only term of reference to a Finance Committee proposed to be set up was Plan I of the Sirois Report under which the Dominion would be given exclusive jurisdiction in the income and corporation tax and succession duties.

The Dominion tried to put this over in the name of the War. I am glad of the part I played at the Conference, notwithstanding considerable personal penalties which have resulted from it.

It seems the issue is still outstanding after several get-together functions.

Victoria B.C. T. D. PATTULLO

An Uneven Fountain

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article "Too many orders" in your issue of July 6 prompts me to add a comment as it occurred in Alberta.

On July 2 the Edmonton papers came out with a two-column heading on page one, reading thus: "Thirty-five residents of Edmonton given honors by the King."

According to the report sixty persons were the recipients in the Province of Alberta of honors and from the names and addresses given, seven names appear with addresses other than Edmonton or Calgary.

These two cities have a population of less than 30 per cent of the total for the Province, yet they obtained 92 per cent of the total honors granted.

The perplexing question is:—were the honors bestowed on them for what they did, or where they lived?

Vermilion, Alberta H. P. LONG

Mediaevalism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT A. Fraser Reid of Vancouver wrote, "The whole idea of rewarding warriors is mediaeval. This is the Twentieth Century, not the Tenth.

The idea of rewarding warriors is but one of the many mediaeval things still in being. Consider the employment of prisoners-of-war on menial tasks regardless of their rank and capacity. Consider denying them in their prime the right of marriage. In mediaeval times religious groups were persecuted and some individuals were burned at the stake. Today political offenders are being hanged *en masse*. In mediaeval times all the people of a village were slaves to some feudal lord. Today whole nations are enslaved by political oppressors and freedom of thought and speech is forbidden.

Can such things be justified? No more than paying $8,900 a year to a warrior for the rest of his life, at the expense of the rest of us, already overtaxed.

PATRICIA A. WINTONYK
Pefferlaw, Ont.

No Separatism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE native-born English-speaking Canadians in this Dominion have no objection to French being taught in the schools by French Canadian teachers. But just because French is the mother tongue of three million people in the Province of Quebec we have no desire to become a bilingual country. English is the official language of the rest of Canada and of one hundred and thirty million people in the United States. We wish to go forward not backward. We wish to see the people of the Province of Quebec become Canadians and cease to be only French Canadians.

I have appreciation of the contributions made to the political, economic and cultural life of this Dominion by the French Canadians. But the point that I would like to make is that the average English-speaking native-born Canadian of English, Irish, Scotch, Scandinavian, German, Polish, Russian or Italian racial origin is tired of being frustrated by a French Canadian separatist minority for the sake of remaining within the Empire.

What Canada needs more than anything else today is a French Canadian leader of the stature of Laurier who will encourage his people to mix freely with the people of the other nationalities. Hitherto the policy of the majority of French Canadian leaders has been to maintain their people as a nation within a nation. I submit that if they had not been abetted in their designs by British colonial and imperial policy and by our politicians Canada would have been a nation in her own right today.

One of the reasons why the United States is such a great nation is because her leaders early in her history saw to it that English was the official language in the schools. Moreover it is noteworthy that when the French Canadians emigrated to the New England states they did not become French Americans but just Americans.

Penticton, B.C. G. A. CAMPBELL

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FROM *Pravda* of Moscow we learn that the Royal Commission in Canada, investigating spy activities, "is built on sand, or rather dirt." The correction is *Pravda's*, the dirt is Russian, but the Commission is doing a pretty good job of laundering.

•

Although Mr. Molotov is said to be quite an accomplished musician, he doesn't seem to have much of an ear for harmony.

•

"Kiss and make up," advises a columnist. We hasten to bring this happy suggestion to all strikers and their employers.

•

The opinion that there is nobody else on earth like George Bernard Shaw, as expressed by a London literary review, seems to confirm the similar opinion which has long been held by no less an authority than George Bernard Shaw.

•

Deflation

A housewife thinks the Government should be told that today's dollar is only worth fifty cents, and even the fifty cents doesn't go half as far as it used to.

•

The bones of what are said to have belonged to cattle of Roman times have been found in a London bomb crater. In this country, at today's prices they would be worth more than half a dollar a lb.

A radio commentator has described the Paris conference as "the cross-roads of human affairs." Without, we hope, too much of the dirty work traditionally associated with this intersection.

•

"What are the Chinese Fighting About?" is the title of a recent editorial. If there's an answer to this one, the Chinese should be told about it.

•

In an advertisement a beauty specialist advises readers to "make a friend of your mirror." We tried the best we knew how with ours but all we got was a dirty look.

•

Iron Curtain Lifted

The story of a Paris correspondent that Russian peace conference delegates make no secret of their liking for California grape fruit, looks just like eye-wash to us.

•

Headline in Chicago paper:
MEN'S SHIRTS TO RISE
11% AT ONCE
Bare midriffs for men are almost in sight.

•

A New York financial paper urges bankers to abolish the marbled magnificence of banks in favor of a more homey atmosphere. We would welcome any steps that would make our overdraft feel more comfortable.

•

A radio column mentions a popular blues singer as starting her career by "doing the night-clubs at $2 a show during the war." Even in those days inflation was beginning to rear its ugly head.

•

From a woman's magazine: "Every five years a woman consumes her height in lipstick," but our niece Ettie says that a lot depends on the cooperation she gets.

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At a Girl Guides' Rally in Hyde Park, London, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose are seen on the royal dais. Princess Margaret is sixteen on August 21, and this uniform—a distinct contrast to the "little girl" clothes in which she is usually dressed—indicates clearly what an extremely attractive young woman she is rapidly becoming.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

former bondholders, and also so that there will be the largest possible amount of taxable income in the hands of the citizens from which the sovereign power may draw the money for the former bondholders. The "natural" method of discouraging conversion is to allow the price of the bonds to fall, as it did after the First World War, but this is not highly effective and is now politically unpopular. The Canadian government has relied very strongly on the maintenance of high production of peace goods as soon as industry was converted from its war production; and this reliance is being undermined with every successive day of labor strife.

In our complex economy a day's abstention from production by a thousand men means far more than the loss of a thousand man-days, for it is inevitably followed by a compelled abstention of another thousand, and probably more, due to lack of materials or of orders. The supply of available goods is thus curtailed, while at the same time the workers affected are compelled to convert their bonds into cash. The strikes themselves are thus inflationary, quite apart from whether they result in wage increases or not, and the uncertainty and unrest which they provoke throughout industry is even more so. There must obviously be a point—surely even Mr. Conroy would admit that—at which wage increases must become inflationary, but it is conceivable that a certain amount of wage increase above that which is now being refused by various unions would be less inflationary than strikes and unrest, *if it could be guaranteed* that it would restore good feeling in industry, encourage efficiency and bring back the desire to do an honest day's work. Unfortunately these are things which not even the signature of a union president can guarantee.

THE COMPROMISE

SEEK, and ye surely find. Yet long we sought
Each fading dream, fared on, and found it not;
So now we limn its shadow, that our heart
May half remember—and men call it Art.

Knock, and the door shall open. Yet we knocked
And found the lordlier walls of Music locked;
Denied, we crooned our staves to while along
The courtyard waiting—and they call it Song.

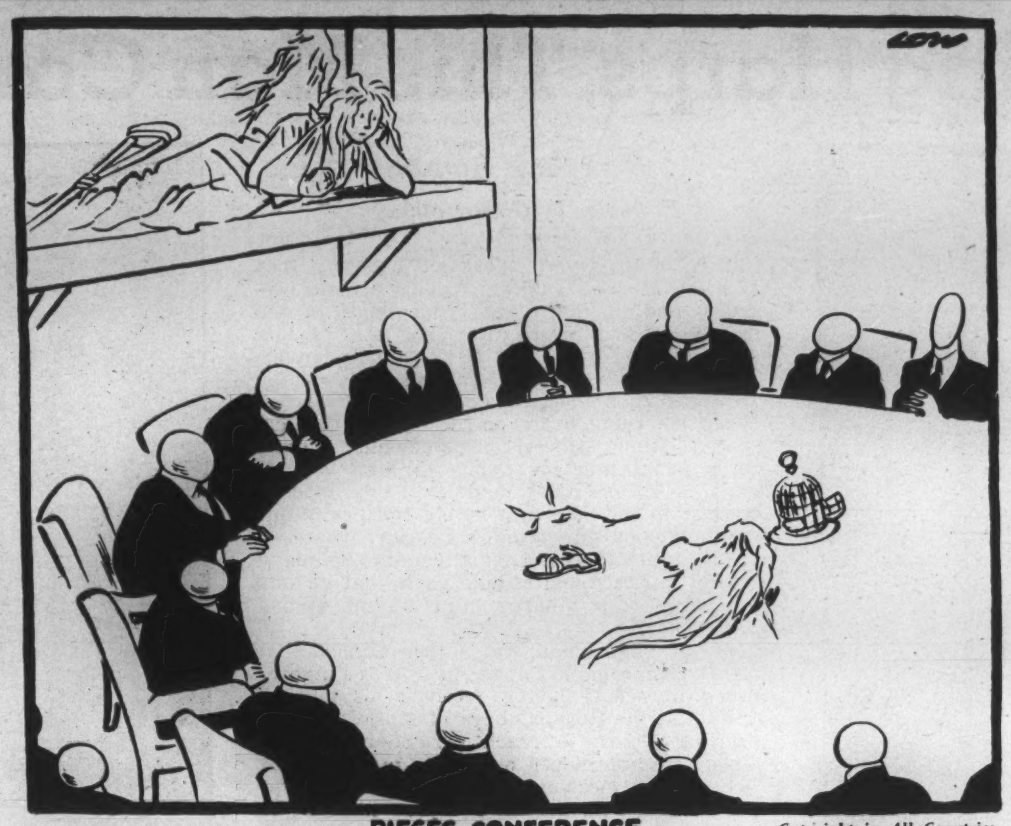
ARTHUR STRINGER

Control All Round

IT SEEMS to us peculiarly unfortunate that the steel dispute was allowed to develop along the lines of a squabble between employers and employees as to how much each should get of the difference between cost of materials and the authorized price of steel. And it is even more peculiarly unfortunate that when the government at a late date in the dispute accepted some responsibility for the terms of this division, it did so in a manner which made it appear to be intervening to protect the employers' share from being cut into by the demands of the employees. The device of the government's operating the plants, and prohibiting strikes in them, but doing so for the account of the owners and leaving to them whatever profits might accrue from this compulsory operation, was a singularly unhappy one.

The essential point in the matter is that, in a world grievously short of every conceivable sort of supplies, Canada is not at the moment in a position to suffer any prolonged conflict between Labor, seeking higher wages, and Capital, seeking a larger profit. Labor cannot be dispensed with, and must be given the highest possible wage consistent with the maintenance of the general price level; for even if we admit that Labor can be compelled to work (by a prohibition against striking), the sad fact remains that it will not work efficiently unless it is in good humor. Capital, however, can be *temporarily* dispensed with, as a maker of profits, by the device of renting its property at a fixed rate during its operation by the state; and if there is going to be compulsion of Labor it is probable that there should also be this compulsion of Capital similarly to work at a rate of return dictated by the state. We may add that we think it highly possible that the ten-cent wage increase and the five-dollar price increase together would, for at least two of the struck concerns, have produced no more profit than the minimum reasonable rental such as we suggest; but Labor does not believe this and there is no satisfactory method of proving it in advance.

We now know, what we did not know before, that the ten-cent wage increase was part of a policy of control, and not a mere arbitrary decision of the employers, though the Government allowed it to appear as the latter. Labor is, we believe,—and it certainly should be,—in favor of the maintenance of controls. Labor cannot reasonably object to its own wage being controlled if it wants the price of the things it produces controlled, and in steel, for the past three weeks, it has been fighting for a wage fixed, not by any control but by its own unqualified demands. It cannot be allowed that privilege if the general price structure is to be maintained; but we think it is entitled to assurance that the wage-price relationship established in its industry by the controls will not lead to undue profit for any employer.



PIECES CONFERENCE

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Unhelpful Discussion

CERTAIN representations have been made by organizations interested in the plight of displaced persons in Europe, asking for the admission of limited numbers of them, under the requisite safeguards, into Canada. Such representations were made last month by the Canadian National Committee on Refugees to the Senate Committee on Immigration—whose hearings have produced a great deal of very valuable evidence.

The Montreal *Star*, commenting on these representations, says: "Various pressure groups have sought a reckless flinging wide of our doors to all and sundry." We know of nobody, in or out of a pressure group, who has asked for any flinging wide, reckless or otherwise, of Canada's doors to all and sundry. The *Star* says: "Mass movements of population are often dangerous". We know of nobody who has advocated a mass movement of any population. Speaking of "Europeans whose lot has been misery under tyranny for these many years" the *Star* says: "We cannot simply send them a blanket invitation to come over the ocean and settle down here". We know of nobody who has even dreamed of issuing a blanket invitation. The *Star* says: "We do not even know whether they want to come to Canada." We know of nobody who has suggested that anybody who does not want to come to Canada shall be compelled to come. Canada has policies for compelling people to leave Canada, but we have heard of none for compelling people to come here.

"Representations have been made", says the *Star*, "urging that the customary regulations and restrictions regarding any immigrant be entirely waived in the case of European refugees and that they be admitted en masse, regardless." We know of no representations which sound anything like that even in the highly condensed reports of the press correspondents, and certainly no representations have ever been by any serious organization, or to any government authority, bearing the slightest resemblance to this description.

The existing "customary regulations and restrictions" are such that it is impossible for at least 90 per cent of the displaced persons to pass them, and extremely difficult for the remaining 10 per cent. What is asked is that these existing regulations be waived in the case of persons who fall under the definition of refugee or displaced person as defined by the projected International Refugee Organization (the definition has already been prepared by a preparatory committee of the United Nations, with Canada as a leading member), and replaced by special regulations which will have the effect of making entry into Canada possible for a limited number of these persons — that number to have some reasonable relation to the total of persons seeking new settlement and to the receptive capacity of Canada itself.

The *Star* says: "Let them be subjected to the selective requirements which our new program must provide". That means, let them be subjected to the selective requirements which will be applied to all ordinary immigrants; let them have five hundred dollars, be competent agricultural workers, female domestic servants, or members of the preferred races; let them get passed by a Canadian immigration officer in Paris or London, or at the most advanced post, namely Antwerp if that post is going to be set up again. All that is fine for ordinary immigrants, but for refugees and displaced persons it amounts to total prohibition. The *Star* knows this perfectly well, but chooses to assume that the only alternative to total prohibition is admission en masse "regardless." This sort of thing is not very honest, and therefore not very helpful to the discussion of a great moral and social issue.

Japanese Veterans

TO THOSE who think that it does not greatly matter what the government of Canada does to any person of Japanese ancestry it may be worth while to point out that among those affected by the measures taken against Japanese in Canada during the war are thirty-four survivors of the original 250 Japanese Canadians who served in World War I; that these along with all other Japanese in British Columbia were removed from their homes and are now kept in camps; that their homes have been sold at the usual forced-sale prices; that all grants available to them as veterans have been cancelled; that they are in all respects treated practically as if they were enemy aliens, and this without any inquiry into their individual behavior.

One of these, Yasujo Shoji, was a member of the Princess Pats, was twice wounded and promoted to sergeant. He had nineteen acres of land in B.C., a two-storey home, an electric hatchery and chicken houses for 2,500 fowls. He was recently notified that his property had been sold for $1404.28 and that he had a credit of $39.02 after deduction of taxes and other obligations. He has written to the Minister of Labor, saying in part: "At the age of sixty years I have only the sum of $39.02 to show as the fruits of my thirty year's work. My four years on the battlefront, the heat and the dirt as well as the backbreaking toil of the twenty-odd years on my land, have brought me nothing but doubt, fear, sense of insecurity, loneliness and tragedy in facing the last years of my life."

This is merely an example of the kind of thing that inevitably results from legislative or executive action directed against people merely on the ground of their racial origin and without the slightest inquiry into their individual behavior. Here is a man who fought for this country from 1914 to 1918, and against whom there is no shred of evidence of any subsequent disloyalty, who has been completely ruined as a result of the anti-Japanese prejudices of some people in British Columbia and their political backers in other parts of Canada —among whom there are plenty who were quite competent to fight alongside of Mr. Shoji in 1914-18 but omitted to do so.

The Anders Poles

SEVERAL correspondents have asked us to protest against the admission to Canada of four thousand members of the Anders Polish army, on the ground that they are anti-Soviet and anti-Semitic. If the term anti-Soviet means that they are not in favor of the establishment of the Soviet system of government in Poland, we can see nothing in that attitude to render them any less suitable to be citizens of Canada. We are anti-Soviet ourselves to the extent that we are not in favor of the establishment of the Soviet system in Canada, and if these Poles want to come to Canada because they do not care to live under the Soviet system they have our sympathy and our blessing. It is alleged by some that these Poles have plotted against the present Polish government; that they have opposed it we have little doubt, but at no time since the end of the London government-in-exile has any Polish government been so definitely established and so "legitimate" that opposition to it could be regarded as a crime.

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Talking of Funerals

TALKING about funerals — we were, a few weeks ago, — we note that the Fergus *News-Record*, one of the most intelligent of the Canadian weeklies, has been urging simplification of them, and especially in the matter of the procession of mourners for the purpose of gazing upon the corpse before closing the coffin. The suggestion has met with the approval of the Huntsville *Forester*, and of various clergymen of rural Ontario. For ourselves we happen to be among those who prefer to remember their friends as they looked when alive rather than after death; but we realize that there are cases, as when the mourner has not seen the deceased for some years prior to the death, in which a desire to view the remains is eminently reasonable and proper. It seems to us that that operation should be completely separated from the public ceremony of the funeral, and should precede it, in order that at the service itself the thoughts of all present may be directed, not towards the perishable mortal body, but towards that immortal element of which the body is no longer the prison-house.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Straightening The Record About Veterans and Deportations

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS true that at the request of B.C. delegates the recent Dominion Convention of the Canadian Legion at Quebec passed a resolution, by a narrow margin, requesting the deportation of Canadian citizens of Japanese extraction. This does not mean that all war veterans in B.C. or all members of the Canadian Legion (including the undersigned) are in favor of the Legion's proposals.

My own attitude is substantially as follows. I was born in England and have lived in Canada for 40 years. In my early training, through the usual educational channels, I was taught, and still adhere to those teachings, that whoever was born or accepted as a British citizen, irrespective of the color of skin or the shape of eyes, is entitled to all the privileges and responsibilities inherent in British citizenship. One of those is the inalienable right to live in the country, in this case Dominion, of their birth or adoption.

My contention is that Canada has no authority to deport its own citizens against their wishes. Further if a British nation, and I am assuming Canada is British, sets a precedent in deporting her own citizens what is to prevent other countries taking similar action against citizens of British extraction in those countries.

Also it might be well to remember colored people far outnumber whites. Some day if we continue to persist in our foolish, assumed superiority the colored worm may turn.

T. A. BARNARD
Immediate Past President,
B.C. Provincial Command,
Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.
Nanaimo, B.C.

Unusual Procedure

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHILE I agree, on the whole, with what you say in "This Ends the L.-P.P." (S.N., July 20) is it not a little premature?

You state that one of the jobs of the Commission has been to prepare cases for the Crown Attorneys. So far, according to reports from Ottawa, the intention is to lay charges against three of the nine persons named in the final report.

At the best, the procedure has been most unusual from the start. Even assuming that the emergency warranted its adoption the least one can demand in the interests of justice is that charges be brought and proceded with to conviction or acquittal. We should not tolerate anyone being in jail as the result of methods not permitted in British criminal procedure. We should likewise not tolerate anyone being accused and convicted by public opinion without the opportunity of a fair trial. To my knowledge the "presumption of innocence" doctrine has not been tampered with by Order-in-Council.

Montreal, Que. K. G. K. BAKER

Per Ardua

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN READING your reply to Mr. Deacon, National President of The Canadian Authors' Association, in SATURDAY NIGHT, July 27 I was rather startled, not to say disconcerted, to find the blinding flash of the spotlight turned upon that innocent and unsuspecting group of people, the Poetry Group of the Toronto branch.

The argument of the article was concerned with Mr. Deacon's complaint against what he considered to be the attitude of certain writers on the University of Toronto Quarterly towards Canadian literature.

Whatever the merits of the case, pro and con, may be, it is for others to decide. I merely ask to be allowed, in defence of the Poetry Group, to state that, as a group, it has never, to my knowledge, expressed any resentment against criticism, from whatsoever quarter it may have come. The one thing above all which we, both individually and as a group, have learned is to stand up to criticism and to take our punishment. It was the desire for mutual criticism and mutual help (*not* mutual admiration) which first drew us together, and which continues to hold us together.

So, once again, if you please, Mr. Editor, may I protest, that, as a group, we have not, at any time been guilty of going around with chips on our shoulders. Verse writers, speaking generally, have to learn among their first lessons to face the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. *Per ardua* etc.

Toronto, Ont. FLORENCE WESTACOTT

Blaming Income Tax

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE are certain inescapable facts that must be considered with regard to economic conditions in Canada today, and not the least among these is the present acute and widespread Labor unrest. Doubtless there are several factors contributory to this condition, but the chief of them may be found under the heading of income tax.

During the war years Labor was subjected to very heavy income tax, which was accepted by it as part of its war effort, but Labor most definitely expected that after the war the burden would be lifted to a very great extent.

The "Family Allowance Act" was passed, and Labor was told that remittances under its provisions would not be subject to income tax, whereas Labor now knows differently.

There was no universal or popular clamor or demand for the "F. A.", but there definitely was for a drastic reduction in income tax. It has fallen to the writer to talk to thousands of workers in the course of the past 7 years (and more), and the confident expectation of a big reduction in income tax and a consequently increased "take home pay" was both definite and widespread in scope.

If the $250,000,000 now being spent annually on the "F.A." had been used in reduction of income tax it is a safe assumption that Labor would have felt that the Government was keeping faith with it, and the present unrest and dissatisfaction with all their chaotic ramifications would either have been entirely absent, or would have been very greatly reduced in scope.

The writer is not and never has been a member of any union or Labor organization, and has no axe to grind, having been retired from service nearly a year ago, but if and when the truth is really told, without any hedging or camouflage, it will be found that the present and continuing high rates of income tax form the major reason for today's nation wide Labor troubles.

Victoria, B.C. R. H. MOFFATT

The "Three-Man Walkout"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a Front Page article (July 6 issue) you refer to "a three-man walkout invented by Mr. Mitchell Hepburn." This continues a misrepresentation which has followed ever since the 1941 Dominion-Provincial Conference. In the first place, there was no walkout in this Conference unless it was by the Dominion Government which adjourned the Conference. All the Provincial Premiers wanted to proceed with discussion of all issues of mutual interest to the Provinces and the Dominion, but three of the Provinces would not agree to go into committee on the agenda prepared and submitted by the Dominion and from which the Dominion would not depart.

The stand taken by British Columbia was taken regardless of the stand by any other of the Provinces because in the agenda prepared by the Dominion the only term of reference to a Finance Committee proposed to be set up was Plan I of the Sirois Report under which the Dominion would be given exclusive jurisdiction in the income and corporation tax and succession duties.

The Dominion tried to put this over in the name of the War. I am glad of the part I played at the Conference, notwithstanding considerable personal penalties which have resulted from it.

It seems the issue is still outstanding after several get-together functions.

Victoria B.C. T. D. PATTULLO

An Uneven Fountain

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article "Too many orders" in your issue of July 6 prompts me to add a comment as it occurred in Alberta.

On July 2 the Edmonton papers came out with a two-column heading on page one, reading thus: "Thirty-five residents of Edmonton given honors by the King."

According to the report sixty persons were the recipients in the Province of Alberta of honors and from the names and addresses given, seven names appear with addresses other than Edmonton or Calgary.

These two cities have a population of less than 30 per cent of the total for the Province, yet they obtained 92 per cent of the total honors granted.

The perplexing question is:—were the honors bestowed on them for what they did, or where they lived?

Vermilion, Alberta H. P. LONG

Mediaevalism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT A. Fraser Reid of Vancouver wrote, "The whole idea of rewarding warriors is mediaeval. This is the Twentieth Century, not the Tenth.

The idea of rewarding warriors is but one of the many mediaeval things still in being. Consider the employment of prisoners-of-war on menial tasks regardless of their rank and capacity. Consider denying them in their prime the right of marriage. In mediaeval times religious groups were persecuted and some individuals were burned at the stake. Today political offenders are being hanged *en masse*. In mediaeval times all the people of a village were slaves to some feudal lord. Today whole nations are enslaved by political oppressors and freedom of thought and speech is forbidden.

Can such things be justified? No more than paying $8,900 a year to a warrior for the rest of his life, at the expense of the rest of us, already overtaxed.

PATRICIA A. WINTONYK
Pefferlaw, Ont.

No Separatism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE native-born English-speaking Canadians in this Dominion have no objection to French being taught in the schools by French Canadian teachers. But just because French is the mother tongue of three million people in the Province of Quebec we have no desire to become a bilingual country. English is the official language of the rest of Canada and of one hundred and thirty million people in the United States. We wish to go forward not backward. We wish to see the people of the Province of Quebec become Canadians and cease to be only French Canadians.

I have appreciation of the contributions made to the political, economic and cultural life of this Dominion by the French Canadians. But the point that I would like to make is that the average English-speaking native-born Canadian of English, Irish, Scotch, Scandinavian, German, Polish, Russian or Italian racial origin is tired of being frustrated by a French Canadian separatist minority for the sake of remaining within the Empire.

What Canada needs more than anything else today is a French Canadian leader of the stature of Laurier who will encourage his people to mix freely with the people of the other nationalities. Hitherto the policy of the majority of French Canadian leaders has been to maintain their people as a nation within a nation. I submit that if they had not been abetted in their designs by British colonial and imperial policy and by our politicians Canada would have been a nation in her own right today.

One of the reasons why the United States is such a great nation is because her leaders early in her history saw to it that English was the official language in the schools. Moreover it is noteworthy that when the French Canadians emigrated to the New England states they did not become French Americans but just Americans.

Penticton, B.C. G. A. CAMPBELL

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

FROM *Pravda* of Moscow we learn that the Royal Commission in Canada, investigating spy activities, "is built on sand, or rather dirt." The correction is *Pravda's*, the dirt is Russian, but the Commission is doing a pretty good job of laundering.

•

Although Mr. Molotov is said to be quite an accomplished musician, he doesn't seem to have much of an ear for harmony.

•

"Kiss and make up," advises a columnist. We hasten to bring this happy suggestion to all strikers and their employers.

•

The opinion that there is nobody else on earth like George Bernard Shaw, as expressed by a London literary review, seems to confirm the similar opinion which has long been held by no less an authority than George Bernard Shaw.

•

Deflation

A housewife thinks the Government should be told that today's dollar is only worth fifty cents, and even the fifty cents doesn't go half as far as it used to.

•

The bones of what are said to have belonged to cattle of Roman times have been found in a London bomb crater. In this country, at today's prices they would be worth more than half a dollar a lb.

A radio commentator has described the Paris conference as "the cross-roads of human affairs." Without, we hope, too much of the dirty work traditionally associated with this intersection.

•

"What are the Chinese Fighting About?" is the title of a recent editorial. If there's an answer to this one, the Chinese should be told about it.

•

In an advertisement a beauty specialist advises readers to "make a friend of your mirror." We tried the best we knew how with ours but all we got was a dirty look.

•

Iron Curtain Lifted

The story of a Paris correspondent that Russian peace conference delegates make no secret of their liking for California grape fruit, looks just like eye-wash to us.

•

Headline in Chicago paper:
MEN'S SHIRTS TO RISE
11% AT ONCE
Bare midriffs for men are almost in sight.

•

A New York financial paper urges bankers to abolish the marbled magnificence of banks in favor of a more homey atmosphere. We would welcome any steps that would make our overdraft feel more comfortable.

•

A radio column mentions a popular blues singer as starting her career by "doing the night-clubs at $2 a show during the war." Even in those days inflation was beginning to rear its ugly head.

•

From a woman's magazine: "Every five years a woman consumes her height in lipstick," but our niece Ettie says that a lot depends on the cooperation she gets.

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At a Girl Guides' Rally in Hyde Park, London, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose are seen on the royal dais. Princess Margaret is sixteen on August 21, and this uniform—a distinct contrast to the "little girl" clothes in which she is usually dressed—indicates clearly what an extremely attractive young woman she is rapidly becoming.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

former bondholders, and also so that there will be the largest possible amount of taxable income in the hands of the citizens from which the sovereign power may draw the money for the former bondholders. The "natural" method of discouraging conversion is to allow the price of the bonds to fall, as it did after the First World War, but this is not highly effective and is now politically unpopular. The Canadian government has relied very strongly on the maintenance of high production of peace goods as soon as industry was converted from its war production; and this reliance is being undermined with every successive day of labor strife.

In our complex economy a day's abstention from production by a thousand men means far more than the loss of a thousand man-days, for it is inevitably followed by a compelled abstention of another thousand, and probably more, due to lack of materials or of orders. The supply of available goods is thus curtailed, while at the same time the workers affected are compelled to convert their bonds into cash. The strikes themselves are thus inflationary, quite apart from whether they result in wage increases or not, and the uncertainty and unrest which they provoke throughout industry is even more so. There must obviously be a point—surely even Mr. Conroy would admit that—at which wage increases must become inflationary, but it is conceivable that a certain amount of wage increase above that which is now being refused by various unions would be less inflationary than strikes and unrest, *if it could be guaranteed* that it would restore good feeling in industry, encourage efficiency and bring back the desire to do an honest day's work. Unfortunately these are things which not even the signature of a union president can guarantee.

THE COMPROMISE

SEEK, and ye surely find. Yet long we sought
Each fading dream, fared on, and found it not;
So now we limn its shadow, that our heart
May half remember—and men call it Art.

Knock, and the door shall open. Yet we knocked
And found the lordlier walls of Music locked;
Denied, we crooned our staves to while along
The courtyard waiting—and they call it Song.

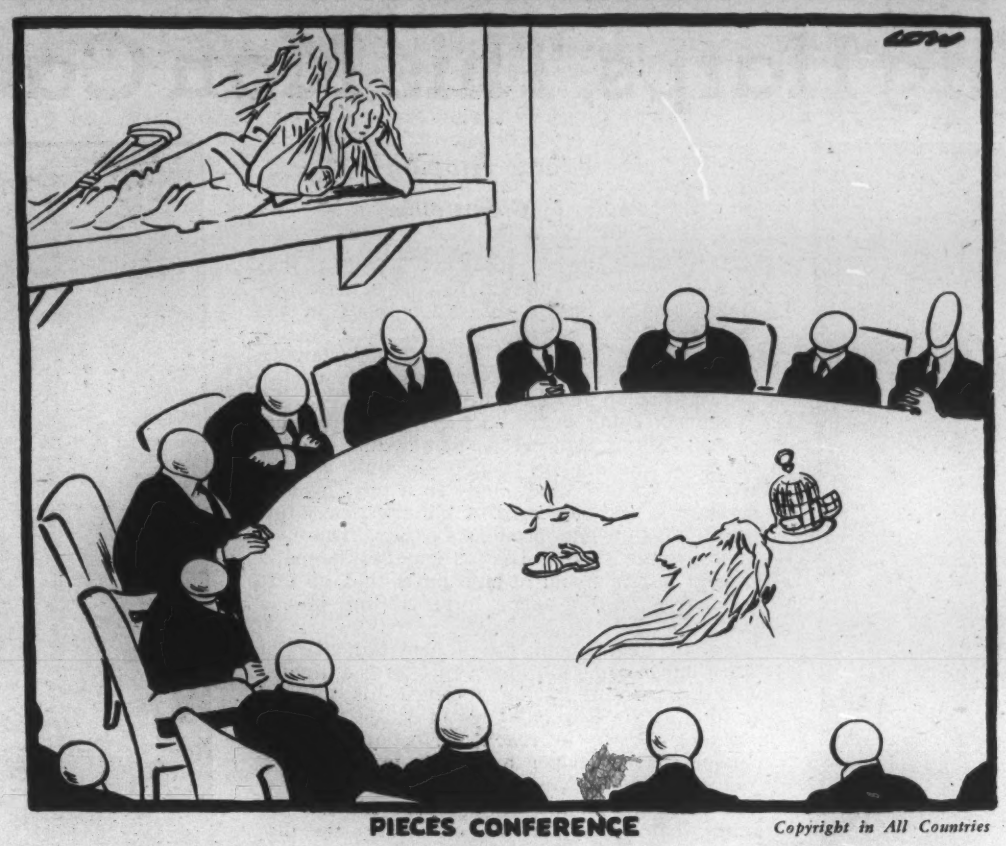
ARTHUR STRINGER

Control All Round

IT SEEMS to us peculiarly unfortunate that the steel dispute was allowed to develop along the lines of a squabble between employers and employees as to how much each should get of the difference between cost of materials and the authorized price of steel. And it is even more peculiarly unfortunate that when the government at a late date in the dispute accepted some responsibility for the terms of this division, it did so in a manner which made it appear to be intervening to protect the employers' share from being cut into by the demands of the employees. The device of the government's operating the plants, and prohibiting strikes in them, but doing so for the account of the owners and leaving to them whatever profits might accrue from this compulsory operation, was a singularly unhappy one.

The essential point in the matter is that, in a world grievously short of every conceivable sort of supplies, Canada is not at the moment in a position to suffer any prolonged conflict between Labor, seeking higher wages, and Capital, seeking a larger profit. Labor cannot be dispensed with, and must be given the highest possible wage consistent with the maintenance of the general price level; for even if we admit that Labor can be compelled to work (by a prohibition against striking), the sad fact remains that it will not work efficiently unless it is in good humor. Capital, however, can be *temporarily* dispensed with, as a maker of profits, by the device of renting its property at a fixed rate during its operation by the state; and if there is going to be compulsion of Labor it is probable that there should also be this compulsion of Capital similarly to work at a rate of return dictated by the state. We may add that we think it highly possible that the ten-cent wage increase and the five-dollar price increase together would, for at least two of the struck concerns, have produced no more profit than the minimum reasonable rental such as we suggest; but Labor does not believe this and there is no satisfactory method of proving it in advance.

We now know, what we did not know before, that the ten-cent wage increase was part of a policy of control, and not a mere arbitrary decision of the employers, though the Government allowed it to appear as the latter. Labor is, we believe,— and it certainly should be,— in favor of the maintenance of controls. Labor cannot reasonably object to its own wage being controlled if it wants the price of the things it produces controlled, and in steel, for the past three weeks, it has been fighting for a wage fixed, not by any control but by its own unqualified demands. It cannot be allowed that privilege if the general price structure is to be maintained; but we think it is entitled to assurance that the wage-price relationship established in its industry by the controls will not lead to undue profit for any employer.



PIECES CONFERENCE

Copyright in All Countries

Unhelpful Discussion

CERTAIN representations have been made by organizations interested in the plight of displaced persons in Europe, asking for the admission of limited numbers of them, under the requisite safeguards, into Canada. Such representations were made last month by the Canadian National Committee on Refugees to the Senate Committee on Immigration—whose hearings have produced a great deal of very valuable evidence.

The Montreal *Star*, commenting on these representations, says: "Various pressure groups have sought a reckless flinging wide of our doors to all and sundry." We know of nobody, in or out of a pressure group, who has asked for any flinging wide, reckless or otherwise, of Canada's doors to all and sundry. The *Star* says: "Mass movements of population are often dangerous". We know of nobody who has advocated a mass movement of any population. Speaking of "Europeans whose lot has been misery under tyranny for these many years" the *Star* says: "We cannot simply send them a blanket invitation to come over the ocean and settle down here". We know of nobody who has even dreamed of issuing a blanket invitation. The *Star* says: "We do not even know whether they want to come to Canada." We know of nobody who has suggested that anybody who does not want to come to Canada shall be compelled to come. Canada has policies for compelling people to leave Canada, but we have heard of none for compelling people to come here.

"Representations have been made", says the *Star*, "urging that the customary regulations and restrictions regarding any immigrant be entirely waived in the case of European refugees and that they be admitted en masse, regardless." We know of no representations which sound anything like that even in the highly condensed reports of the press correspondents, and certainly no representations have ever been by any serious organization, or to any government authority, bearing the slightest resemblance to this description.

The existing "customary regulations and restrictions" are such that it is impossible for at least 90 per cent of the displaced persons to pass them, and extremely difficult for the remaining 10 per cent. What is asked is that these existing regulations be waived in the case of persons who fall under the definition of refugee or displaced person as defined by the projected International Refugee Organization (the definition has already been prepared by a preparatory committee of the United Nations, with Canada as a leading member), and replaced by special regulations which will have the effect of making entry into Canada possible for a limited number of these persons — that number to have some reasonable relation to the total of persons seeking new settlement and to the receptive capacity of Canada itself.

The *Star* says: "Let them be subjected to the selective requirements which our new program must provide". That means, let them be subjected to the selective requirements which will be applied to all ordinary immigrants; let them have five hundred dollars, be competent agricultural workers, female domestic servants, or members of the preferred races; let them get passed by a Canadian immigration officer in Paris or London, or at the most advanced post, namely Antwerp if that post is going to be set up again. All that is fine for ordinary immigrants, but for refugees and displaced persons it amounts to total prohibition. The *Star* knows this perfectly well, but chooses to assume that the only alternative to total prohibition is admission en masse "regardless." This sort of thing is not very honest, and therefore not very helpful to the discussion of a great moral and social issue.

Japanese Veterans

TO THOSE who think that it does not greatly matter what the government of Canada does to any person of Japanese ancestry it may be worth while to point out that among those affected by the measures taken against Japanese in Canada during the war are thirty-four survivors of the original 250 Japanese Canadians who served in World War I; that these along with all other Japanese in British Columbia were removed from their homes and are now kept in camps; that their homes have been sold at the usual forced-sale prices; that all grants available to them as veterans have been cancelled; that they are in all respects treated practically as if they were enemy aliens, and this without any inquiry into their individual behavior.

One of these, Yasujo Shoji, was a member of the Princess Pats, was twice wounded and promoted to sergeant. He had nineteen acres of land in B.C., a two-storey home, an electric hatchery and chicken houses for 2,500 fowls. He was recently notified that his property had been sold for $1404.28 and that he had a credit of $39.02 after deduction of taxes and other obligations. He has written to the Minister of Labor, saying in part: "At the age of sixty years I have only the sum of $39.02 to show as the fruits of my thirty year's work. My four years on the battlefront, the heat and the dirt as well as the backbreaking toil of the twenty-odd years on my land, have brought me nothing but doubt, fear, sense of insecurity, loneliness and tragedy in facing the last years of my life."

This is merely an example of the kind of thing that inevitably results from legislative or executive action directed against people merely on the ground of their racial origin and without the slightest inquiry into their individual behavior. Here is a man who fought for this country from 1914 to 1918, and against whom there is no shred of evidence of any subsequent disloyalty, who has been completely ruined as a result of the anti-Japanese prejudices of some people in British Columbia and their political backers in other parts of Canada —among whom there are plenty who were quite competent to fight alongside of Mr. Shoji in 1914-18 but omitted to do so.

The Anders Poles

SEVERAL correspondents have asked us to protest against the admission to Canada of four thousand members of the Anders Polish army, on the ground that they are anti-Soviet and anti-Semitic. If the term anti-Soviet means that they are not in favor of the establishment of the Soviet system of government in Poland, we can see nothing in that attitude to render them any less suitable to be citizens of Canada. We are anti-Soviet ourselves to the extent that we are not in favor of the establishment of the Soviet system in Canada, and if these Poles want to come to Canada because they do not care to live under the Soviet system they have our sympathy and our blessing. It is alleged by some that these Poles have plotted against the present Polish government; that they have opposed it we have little doubt, but at no time since the end of the London government-in-exile has any Polish government been so definitely established and so "legitimate" that opposition to it could be regarded as a crime.

The meaning of the term anti-Semitic is equally uncertain. It may mean anything from supporting discriminatory legislation to inciting pogroms. Obviously no person whose anti-Semitism is such that he would be unwilling to obey the laws of Canada and her provinces which protect Jews in the full rights of citizenship is a desirable immigrant; but nothing has been produced to show that the Anders soldiers are of this type. On the other hand it has never been made a condition of admission to Canada that the applicant should be free from all race prejudice, and such a requirement would be extremely difficult to enforce, not to mention that it would have excluded from Canada a considerable number of its present citizens or their ancestors. We can hardly exclude people from Canada merely because they are anti-Semitic in the sense and degree in which a great many Canadians of British Columbia are anti-Oriental. The way to combat anti-Semitism is not to force all, even the most moderate, anti-Semites into Soviet-dominated countries. It is rather to emulate in our own countries the tolerance which the Soviet rulers do manage to exhibit towards all races — and which, as is sometimes forgotten, is somewhat easier for them because the seat of power is not in the whole body of the people but in a private society in which they can exercise selection on whatever principle they choose.

Talking of Funerals

TALKING about funerals — we were, a few weeks ago,— we note that the Fergus *News-Record*, one of the most intelligent of the Canadian weeklies, has been urging simplification of them, and especially in the matter of the procession of mourners for the purpose of gazing upon the corpse before closing the coffin. The suggestion has met with the approval of the Huntsville *Forester*, and of various clergymen of rural Ontario. For ourselves we happen to be among those who prefer to remember their friends as they looked when alive rather than after death; but we realize that there are cases, as when the mourner has not seen the deceased for some years prior to the death, in which a desire to view the remains is eminently reasonable and proper. It seems to us that that operation should be completely separated from the public ceremony of the funeral, and should precede it, in order that at the service itself the thoughts of all present may be directed, not towards the perishable mortal body, but towards that immortal element of which the body is no longer the prison-house.

Besides Playing Harps, This Man Can Build Them

Duncan trims the neck—which has to be mathematically perfect—for his new harp with a metal and wood-cutting band saw.

By Frank Hanson

Photos by Gilbert Milne

WHEN music lovers speak of harpists, they speak of John Duncan, for his artistic personality and his harp are synonymous in the language of fine music. But, not only is this master of the harp an internationally-famous concert and radio star and composer, he is also an expert craftsman and mechanic.

When not being heard on the C.B.C.'s national network, filling concert engagements, making records or putting his pupils through delicate lessons, he spends many hours in a tiny, modern workshop in the basement of his artistically-furnished bungalow in Toronto's Leaside. There he rebuilds, reconditions and actually makes the many thousand intricate and minute parts that go into the construction of a harp. In his lifetime he has owned 36 harps.

Born an Englishman, but a true Canadian at heart, Duncan came to Canada in 1928 as a highly-polished musician, having received his musical education at the Royal College of Music. His unquenchable desire to reach perfection in harp technique also developed his ability to master the structural and mechanical details of his instrument. And by making every part himself he reaches that perfection and overcomes the difficulty of getting material from the only two places in the world where harps are made—Chicago and Paris.

FIVE years in a Rolls-Royce plant in Derby, England, gave Duncan his mechanical knowledge—how to run a screw-cutting lathe and a metal and wood-cutting band saw, how to mill spindles, plates and levers out of metal, make taps and dies and even make his own rivets. He mastered woodcraft, wood finishing, and lacquering simply under his own tutelage and the appliance of his basic philosophy that "if you want badly enough to do anything, you can do it."

Just recently he invented, and is having patented, a device which may well revolutionize harp playing. It overcomes the problem of not being able to get a double flat by means of the pedal, something harpists have been trying to solve for years. As a result Duncan will be able to play chords, and, consequently, arrangements, that no other harpist in the world will be able to achieve without this additional mechanism.

As a child of four years, his only desire was to play a harp. Duncan remembers trying to carve a harp out of a few pieces of wood when he was a little more than ten. He doesn't know why but thinks that desire was born in him and grew with him. Today, he can tell you everything there is to know about any type of harp in existence and has parts, no matter how tiny, for any make of harp in the world. In his workshop alone he has at least $5,000 worth of small precision tools. He's not afraid of being robbed, though, for he's the only man in Canada that would have any use for such valuable material or know what it was for.

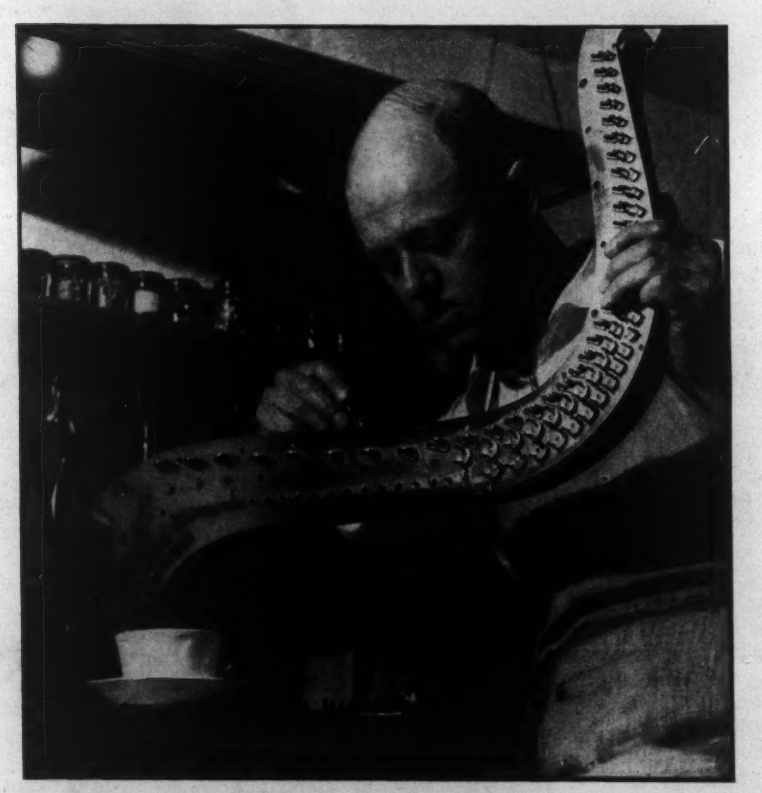
AT PRESENT his interests are all wrapped up in what he considers will be his masterpiece. It took him 18 months to finish the body which is made from expensive maple three-ply and banded together delicately. It has an exquisite finish that the most professional wood finisher couldn't better. Duncan had to overcome a multitude of technical difficulties and he adapted several improvements over European harps.

The sounding board, which is fastened to the topside of the body, or tone chamber, was "voiced" evenly from one sixteenth of an inch at the top to about one half inch at the bottom. Any error in calculation would ruin this "voicing", which is an art in itself. He even made his own French polish to give it a highly-polished finish. In the "action," which fits on the neck of the harp, there are thousands of parts—all made by him in his workshop. In building a harp action, the "scale" must first be laid out, a high mathematical problem that requires long hours of paper work and intricate labor and patience.

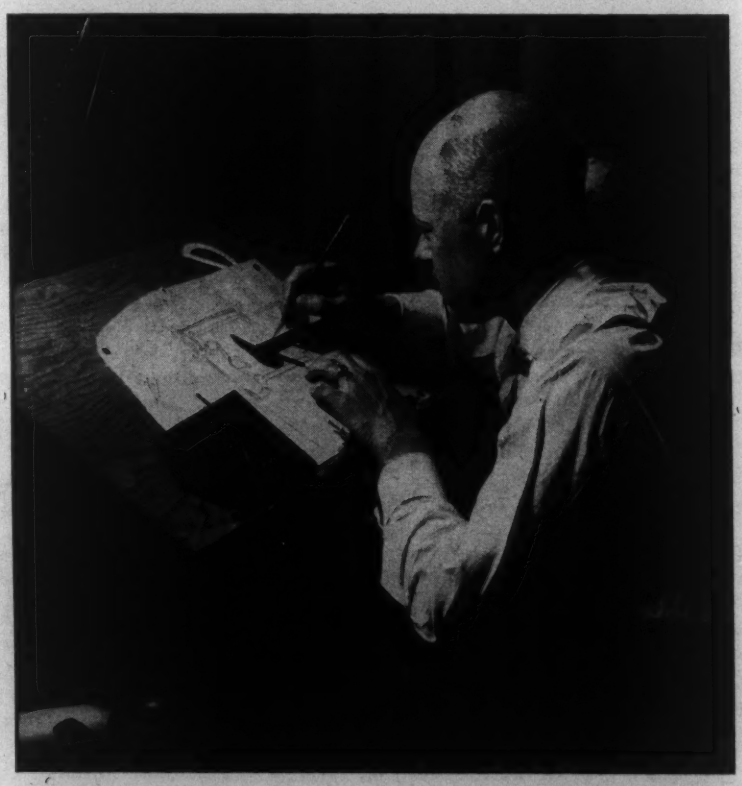
And John Duncan is a practical man. He doesn't like lugging his harp with him for every engagement so he simplifies the matter by planting six harps in strategic points throughout the city. At present he has four scattered throughout the C.B.C. studios, one at the recording company's studio and one at radio station CFRB. He finds some out-of-the-way storage spot at each place and blushes when he admits that one harp is safely stowed in a ladies' washroom.

If Duncan wasn't Canada's leading harpist and constantly in demand for radio programs, concerts and other engagements that tie up a good musician's time, then Canada might by now have won the distinction of being the third country in the world where harps are made—harps that would challenge the best that Europe ever built. But his workshop only gets his spare time—an average of about three hours a day. Many times he has knocked off radio work at two o'clock and found himself still going strong at five, plodding over a tough mathematical problem and drinking numerous cups of tea, or machining harp spindles. But there's not a happier man in Canada.

Behind the harpist is a batik of medieval design from a French harp. Representing a stained glass window, it is dyed on silk.

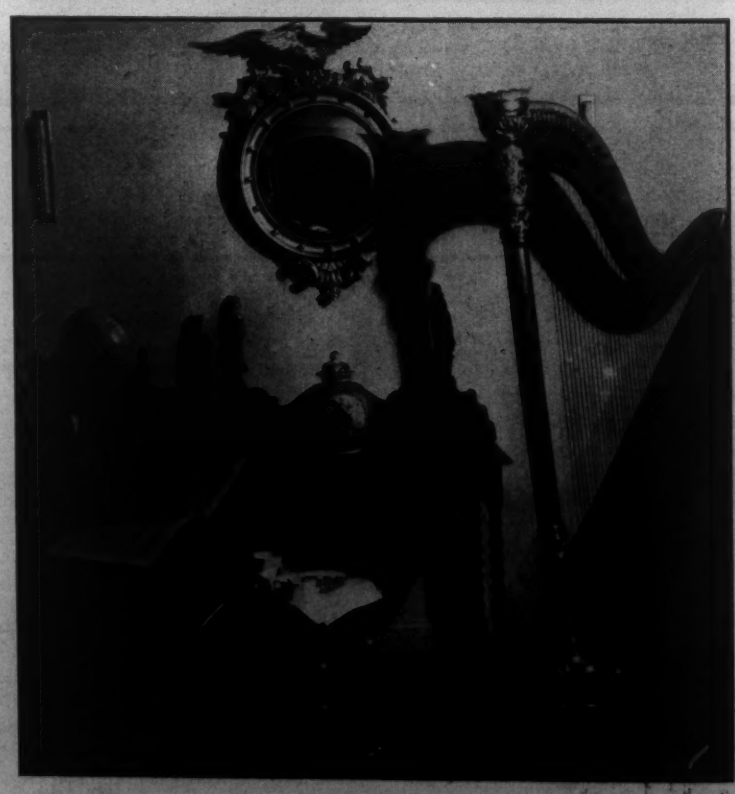


The harp "action" fits on the neck, and consists of thousands of parts, seen in the small jars, all made by Duncan himself. Here he checks for clearance between a spindle and a lever.



Duncan is patenting a device which may revolutionize harp playing. This will enable him to get a double flat by means of the pedal, something harpists have been trying to do for years.

Clearing out string holes in the sounding board fastened to the topside of the body, which took well over a year to build.



A pot of tea by his side, Duncan studies a radio score after a busy day at the C.B.C. studios. That's an American-made harp.

Dutch Made a Garden of Holland Marsh

By EVELINE VAN BERKUM

Some thirty-five miles north of Toronto, Dutch immigrants during the depression years settled south of Bradford, in the area long known as Holland Marsh, though not from any association with Hollanders. Their thrift, industry and steadfastness in the face of discouragement were instrumental in draining the marsh and sowing it to market garden crops, until today, produce from Holland Marsh commands top prices in any market.

This writer, of Dutch nationality, makes a plea that more Dutch farmers and workers be permitted to come to Canada, to settle perhaps with their countrymen on the Marsh, where they can recover from the five years of hardship under German rule and contribute to Canada those qualities which make the Dutch desirable citizens in any country where they choose to settle.

EVER since the postal services between Canada and the Netherlands have been resumed, Dutch people living in Canada have been bombarded with letters from their relatives and friends asking when they'll be able to come to Canada. Naturally it pleases the recipients to think that the Canadians have made such a wonderful impression on their countrymen (and women!) and it makes them proud to be living in a country considered so desirable a home by others. But on the other hand it is rather frustrating to have to tell them that there won't be much hope of immigration for the next few years, except for the women, via a Canadian soldier and a marriage license. This leaves the Dutch male in a less privileged position as there doesn't seem to have been a sufficient number of C. W. A. C. girls interested enough to create the word "war-bridegroom".

Whatever the lack of immediate possibilities for immigration into Canada from Europe, there's one section of the Canadian population, even if it's a very tiny one, that is getting all set to put their European cousins to work when they come. For four years I lived in Toronto without ever having heard the name Ansnorveld, or known of this small Dutch community about 35 miles north of Toronto. Somebody vaguely mentioned Holland Landing, but for some reason or other I hadn't bothered to find out about my fellow-countrymen in Canada. However, they say blood is thicker than water and finally the urge drove me to find out.

It seems, however, that the name Holland as used in the area around Newmarket and Bradford, has nothing whatsoever to do with the Netherlands. The Holland River, Holland Landing and the Holland Theatre were named after the first Surveyor-General of Upper Canada. Therefore it is all the more surprising, right in the midst of all this Holland business to actually find a real Dutch settlement, Ansnorveld. Just where they got that name, I couldn't find out, and it seems that only a few people know that the tidy little row of houses that begins with a barn with "Friesland" painted on it, just a short distance to the left of the main highway, about 35 miles north of Toronto, is called Ansnorveld.

In winter-time, Ansnorveld doesn't look as though it would ever hit the headlines, for the winds blast across the flat and treeless marshland and whip the snow into the ditch which separates the little white houses from the road. The farmers stay indoors and make plans for next year's crops and don't go out of their houses any more than they have to. Only a few children, fair-haired and healthy-cheeked (pictures good enough for vitamin-pill ads.), dare to brave the Canadian climate, for they are more used to it than their parents One of them, 11-year-old Kitty Uitvlugt, recognizes me as the expected visitor and escorts me to the settlement's oldest citizen, Jan Rupke, fiercely proud, intensely religious father of a large and successful family of farmers. No more farming for him, for he is partly paralayzed, but he supervises the work of his sons and helps them figure things out according to what his experience and his shrewd Dutch common-sense dictate.

"So tell me, Miss van Berkum, when is the government going to allow immigration?"

An Important Question

It's the question he's been building up to for the last fifteen minutes. He longs for his relatives and friends in the Netherlands, wants to see them before he dies. He doesn't want to visit them in Friesland or Groningen, where he'd be a burden on a people struggling to reconstruct their war-shattered country. He wants them to come here, where there's room and happiness, where they can recover from the years of the German oppression.

There's room on the marsh for any Dutch farmer willing to work. Here are eight thousand acres of marshland that has become so fertile and productive in the last five years that it is almost impossible to buy any of it, so unusually rich that the crops it produces command a special price on the market. The farmers of the marsh boast that they grow the longest celery, the biggest head-lettuce and real kingsize potatoes, unequalled anywhere in Canada for size, quality, and other desirable properties for which the city housewife is willing to pay extra.

But there aren't enough hands to cultivate the 8,000-acre marshland which these Dutch-Canadians feel is their own; its fruitfulness, the reward of their national traits of toughness, steadfastness and courage. They would like to have people of their own nationality to help them and thus keep to their traditions, their mode of living and of working, rather than lose them completely in the Canadian way of life, which the younger generation is all too ready to adopt. For the Dutchman fits readily into the way of life of other lands and is more inclined than most other nationalities to adapt himself in a new country.

Especially in the case of religion, do these marsh people desire to cling to their tenets. No doubt the Dutchman's adaptiveness to foreign soil is the result of characteristics that made the Dutch people such great explorers and colonists. But on the other hand, a Dutchman is as tenacious a fellow as you'll find anywhere; and this is certainly true in the case of his religion. These people on the marsh are among the most devoutly religious people in Canada ..... as regularly as clockwork they attend the religious services twice each Sunday, held in the trim little white church that is scarcely bigger than any of the houses of the settlement it serves. Here they hold their own service, with their own Dutch minister, their own hymnbooks and their own rites and prayers.

They are proud of their little community and proud of the way they have preserved the old traditions, the Dutch cooking, the Dutch china that lines the shelves, and of the fact that some of their brightest lads have gone to college in Grand Rapids, Michigan, one of the largest Dutch settlements in the United States.

It wasn't at all easy at first; the furrows in Jan Rupke's brow will tell you that. But a Dutchman wouldn't be happy if he didn't have to struggle for everything that comes to him. There's a much greater sense of satisfaction if you work for something; this a Dutchman would be the first to admit.

Wasteland

Twenty years ago no one lived in or near the marsh: it was just so much wasteland, with a river running through it. Eight thousand acres of it, but it had possibilities for those who had sense enough to see it. The Canadian government made an attempt at draining the marsh, but it was an unusual piece of civil engineering in which few Canadians had any experience, so rather than make mistakes, the advice of the Netherlands government was sought. A country like the Netherlands, with so much of its land below sea-level, possessed many drainage experts. With the aid of a Dutch expert then, the marsh was properly drained, pumping stations set up and and ditches dug to carry off the water. But just draining the marsh didn't necessarily make it fertile, and a great deal of patience was needed to bring along the first crops. Canadian farmers, who could easily enough obtain suitable land elsewhere, left the marsh after a short try, and within a few years, it reverted to its original state.

But the Dutch people connected with these earlier attempts to drain the marsh hadn't quite forgotten the project, and somebody thought of it one day in 1934 when it was pretty hard to make a living. Canada was still interested in farmer-immigration; Netherlands farmers were still interested in starting all over again somewhere else, and with the help of both the Dutch and Canadian governments, a small group of Dutch people was aided in settling on the marsh.

Faith and Pride

They'd rather not talk about those first years; if they hadn't been too proud to admit failure, they'd have given up long ago and lived, as so many others did, on city relief. The first family was housed in a chicken-coop, and here it was that the first religious service took place, for it was religion that held them together; it was faith that toughened their spirits into continuing with the job they had set themselves to do.

It isn't often a Dutchman sets out to do something and fails to reach his goal. He's tough, shrewd, able and conscientious, and certainly these people on the marsh are all these. You only have to see their trim little rows of houses to realize how successful they've been. Even in winter there's something snug and contented in the way the little frame houses with the mail-boxes in front look out across the marsh, seeming to count the days until spring when the flowers in the gardens will bloom and tractors working on the land will fill the air with a buzz and a hum. The Verkaiks, the Winters, the van Dijks, the Valenteijns and the other Dutch families of the settlement will work from dawn till dusk, and this year they will work in the hope that next year they'll have the help and companionship of their less lucky Dutch cousins who suffered so much during the last five years.

According to publicity agents, "I t'ank I go home" used to be the stock phrase of shy film star Greta Garbo on a number of occasions. Now she really is home, back in her native Sweden, and appears to be extremely happy about it. She is not sure just how long she is going to stay.

Blind British Children Exercise Their Way to Self-Confidence

These children might be budding ballet stars, but it isn't a dance routine they're learning. It's all part of the specialized care and training which blind children receive at the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies at East Grinstead in Sussex. Instructor Robert Walker, once normally sighted but now with only partial vision, is a volunteer worker, and he firmly believes that bodily development is of paramount importance to the physically handicapped. Walker has worked out a system of remedial exercises designed to counteract the physical defects caused by blindness and thus build self-confidence. Routines like the above are for the development of leg muscles.

Mr. Walker also thinks the children should find pleasure, as well as health, in the exercises. Judging by this tug-of-war they do. The children's legs and arms are being strengthened—but it's the contest they love. Only in the course of such a game do blind youngsters ever walk backwards confidently.

Some of the group in the above game of "Follow the Leader" are blitz-blinded kiddies. The "following" here is done by sound and feel. Specialized training such as this makes the burden of a blind future a lighter one.

Palestine Crisis Ends Old British Policy

By W. S. McCULLOUGH

This week Great Britain determined to halt all illegal Jewish immigration to Palestine, while awaiting official U.S. reaction to the plan of establishing four federal provinces. Professor McCullough here states the practical objections of the Palestinian Arabs to the plan and their major case for Palestine being an Arab, not Jewish, state. The Arabs claim that the 550,000 Jews at present there are sufficient to establish a Jewish "spiritual centre" and generally dislike Zionist Socialism. Russia's growing solicitude for the Arab regions raises another question mark.

Prime Minister Attlee might propose that the Palestine problem be referred to the U.N. The whole refugee question, which has brought the Palestine trouble to the boil, should also be the concern of the U.N., says the writer.

Professor McCullough is on the staff of the Department of Semitics, University College, University of Toronto.

THE BRITISH Government's announcement on July 31 that it was provisionally supporting a plan, proposed by a group of British-American experts, to divide Palestine among the interested parties, appears to indicate that a new stage in the Holy Land's history is in the offing. Even if this cantonization plan is dropped—and its adoption hinges on American support—it is likely that in the near future the present British procedure of hopefully muddling along in Palestine, largely on the lines of the White Paper of 1939, will be replaced by a more definitive policy.

There are many factors which are pressing London for action. There are, for instance, British economic and strategic interests in the whole of the Near East, and the importance of these has been underlined of late by Russia's growing solicitude for the Arab regions. Everything points to the wisdom of Britain (not to mention the United States) having a tranquil and friendly Near East to deal with.

Another factor is the demand of the Zionists, more vocal since the War ended, that Palestine become a Jewish State. But Palestine can become a Jewish Commonwealth only if sufficient Jewish immigrants are allowed to enter so that the Arabs will eventually be outnumbered. A good many people, especially Americans, point out that large numbers of potential immigrants are readily available among the displaced Jews of Europe.

Still another factor in the Palestine dilemma is the Arab one. After all is said and done, Palestine is the home of a native Arab population, and the latter's wishes must be considered in any final settlement. It is the purpose of what follows to examine the case for the Palestinian Arabs.

The present Arab population of Palestine is about 1,200,000, of whom approximately ninety per cent are Moslems, the rest being Christians. The Palestinian Arabs are, of course, intimately related to the wider Arab community of the whole of the Near East. One of the most significant developments in this larger Arab world during the present century has been the growth of Arab Nationalism, by which is meant not only aspiration for political freedom but a revival of interest in the Arab cultural heritage. The tortuous course whereby the Arabs have slowly realized most of their political goals need not detain us. The fact is that the forty million of them have now gained their principal political objectives and are organized in seven independent states (Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan, and Yemen).

The world was reminded that these states have certain common interests when their representatives met in Cairo in March, 1945, and formed the Arab League.

We may note that the leadership in the Arab States is still drawn largely from the middle and upper classes, and that the chief aims of the leaders are to safeguard political independence and to maintain the general *status quo*. There is as yet comparatively little interest in education or in the problems of the common people. This is unfortunate, for the social and economic life of the Arabs needs a thorough overhauling. It is clear, however, that unless a leftist movement can gain influence, the path of reform will be a gradual one; the Arabs are apparently not going to follow the revolutionary pattern of modern Turkey. The relevance of all this to our immediate subject is that it explains much of the opposition of the Arab leaders in Palestine to the pronounced socialism of the Zionists.

Arabs' Aspirations

From the Arab point of view, the one Arab state which is not a member of the Arab League, and yet should be, is Palestine. The only reason Palestine is not a sovereign state today, and a member of the League, is Jewish Zionism. It is the attempt of the Jews, aided and abetted by the British, to establish in Palestine a Jewish National Home, which has hitherto thwarted the political aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs.

The immediate political demand of the Arabs is, therefore, that the mandate be terminated, that the British get out of the country, and that the people now living in Palestine be permitted to manage their own affairs. The Arabs are persuaded that if they are left to themselves, they can work out a *modus vivendi* with the present Jewish minority.

It is this simple demand that the Palestinian Arabs be allowed to run their own lives that explains the late collaboration of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem (and some other Arabs) with the Axis Powers. Strife, as we all know, makes strange bedfellows. When the Grand Mufti turned to Berlin for help, he did so because he hoped to find aid in that quarter against both the British and the Zionists. Today he may not be *persona grata* to the British authorities, but it would be foolish to minimize his importance in Palestine.

In respect to Zionism the Arab opposition strikes at one of its foundation stones, the Balfour Declaration of 1917 ("His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, etc."). The Arabs point out that neither the British nor any other Allied Government had any moral right to issue the Declaration at all. As one Arab writer says, "The Balfour Declaration was morally invalid because Palestine was not Britain's property so that she could promise it to the Zionists or to anybody else. According to all the principles enunciated by the Allies during the 1914-1918 war, Palestine belonged to its people. The British army did not conquer Palestine from the Arabs—it conquered it from the Turks, and liberated it for its rightful owners, the Arabs."

But the Balfour Declaration was issued, the Mandate came into being in 1920, and the Mandatory was charged with "placing the country under such . . . . conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home." The Arabs ask, however, what is the nature of the Jewish Home which it is proposed to establish in Palestine? Is Palestine in fact to become a Jewish State?

There is an Arab answer to these questions, and it finds some support in two public statements. One of these is Article 2 of the Mandate,

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wherein the Mandatory is made "responsible . . . . for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine." The other is found in Mr. Churchill's statement of British policy in Palestine, issued in June, 1922. In this statement there occur the words, "The development of the Jewish National Home . . . is not the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the inhabitants of Palestine as a whole."

Spiritual Centre

To the Arabs these quotations appear to uphold their contention that whatever else happens, Palestine must continue to be a predominantly Arab community. The Jewish National Home cannot, therefore, be a Jewish state, but only a spiritual and cultural centre for world-wide Jewry. The Arabs claim that the 550,000 Jews who are at present in Palestine are sufficient to establish such a spiritual centre. Hence they are opposed to any additional Jewish immigration, lest the basically Arab character of the land be further endangered.

It will be evident that the Arabs are not impressed by the Zionist claim that the Jews have an historical right to Palestine, a right at least equal to that of the Arabs, if not superior to it. The Arabs reply that such a claim is absurd, and that the Zionists are in fact Europeans or Americans who have lived outside Palestine for generations. In a world in which the battle is to the strong, the prayers of the synagogue about a future restoration of Israel to its ancient soil can hardly be allowed to carry much weight. The Arabs, on the contrary, affirm that they have a prescriptive right to Palestine resulting from centuries of continuous occupation.

Nor do the Arabs take very seriously the argument that the Arabic-speaking peoples of the Near East have comparatively extensive territories in which to realize their nationalist ambitions, and of that larger area Palestine comprises but five per cent. Cannot the Arab world content itself with the ninety-five per cent, and leave the other five, namely Palestine, to the homeless Israelites? This plea was advanced as early as 1920 by Lord Balfour.

The answer to it is that the affairs of men are not governed either by the science of statistics or by altruistic considerations. To most of the more than a million Arabs who now live there, Palestine is their native land, and they are loath to give it up to intruders, either Jews or anyone else. It is sometimes asserted that the growth of Arab population is due to Arab immigration into Palestine, attracted by economic conditions there, but the actual immigration figures do not bear this out. From January, 1935, to November, 1945, the total Arab immigration into the Holy Land was only 6,160.

A Few Powerful Leaders?

Another charge which the Arabs have to encounter is to the effect that the masses of the Arabs in Palestine are not opposed to Zionism and Jewish immigration; the opposition, it is said, comes merely from a small group of Arab leaders, the effendis, who represent certain vested interests in Palestine, and who dislike the trade unions, the cooperatives, and the collectivist farms of Zionism. There is undoubtedly some truth in this contention. The leaders of the Palestinian Arabs are drawn largely from the literate and comfortable classes, and they have an illiterate peasantry to deal with (in 1937 about eighty-five per cent of the fellaheen were said to be still illiterate). On the other hand all the antagonism to Zionism does not come from effendi circles, and it would be very difficult to demonstrate that if more Arabs were literate, the resistance to a Jewish National Home would be less intense.

This criticism of the Arab leaders is in fact a bit of whistling in the dark. We must be realistic. The present leaders of the Palestinian Arabs are opposed to the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine, and until other leaders with other views arise, we shall have to accept that fact.

What, it may be asked, about Palestine and the Jewish refugees of Europe? To the Arabs these questions are quite distinct, and each problem is only further confused when attempts are made to solve them together. The refugee problem is fundamentally a European matter, and ought to be the concern of the U.N. The Arabs suspect that the Powers would like to send Jewish refugees to Palestine because (a) the Jews want to go there, and (b) no other region offers them sanctuary. This can hardly be described as a rational immigration policy for Palestine. Nor is it a worthy attempt on the part of the U.N. to cope with the problem of displaced persons in Europe.

Finally, what about the Arabs and the latest partition scheme? In July of this year it was known that the British Government was reconsidering the partition plan advocated in the Peel Report of 1937, and on July 15, the *Arab News Bulletin* issued in Washington and sponsored by the Arab League, came out in flat opposition to any partition scheme. The practical objections to partition are very obvious, but the proposal announced on July 31 has a weakness which the Peel plan did not have, viz., that the Arab and Jewish areas would not be sovereign independent States, but would be subject to a central government in which a British High Commissioner would exercise viceregal powers. This is hardly likely to commend the scheme to the Arabs.

Even more serious are the political dangers of the plan, for the *Bulletin* assures us that partition offers only the probability of war, not in Palestine alone, but in the whole Near East. This is not an exciting prospect.

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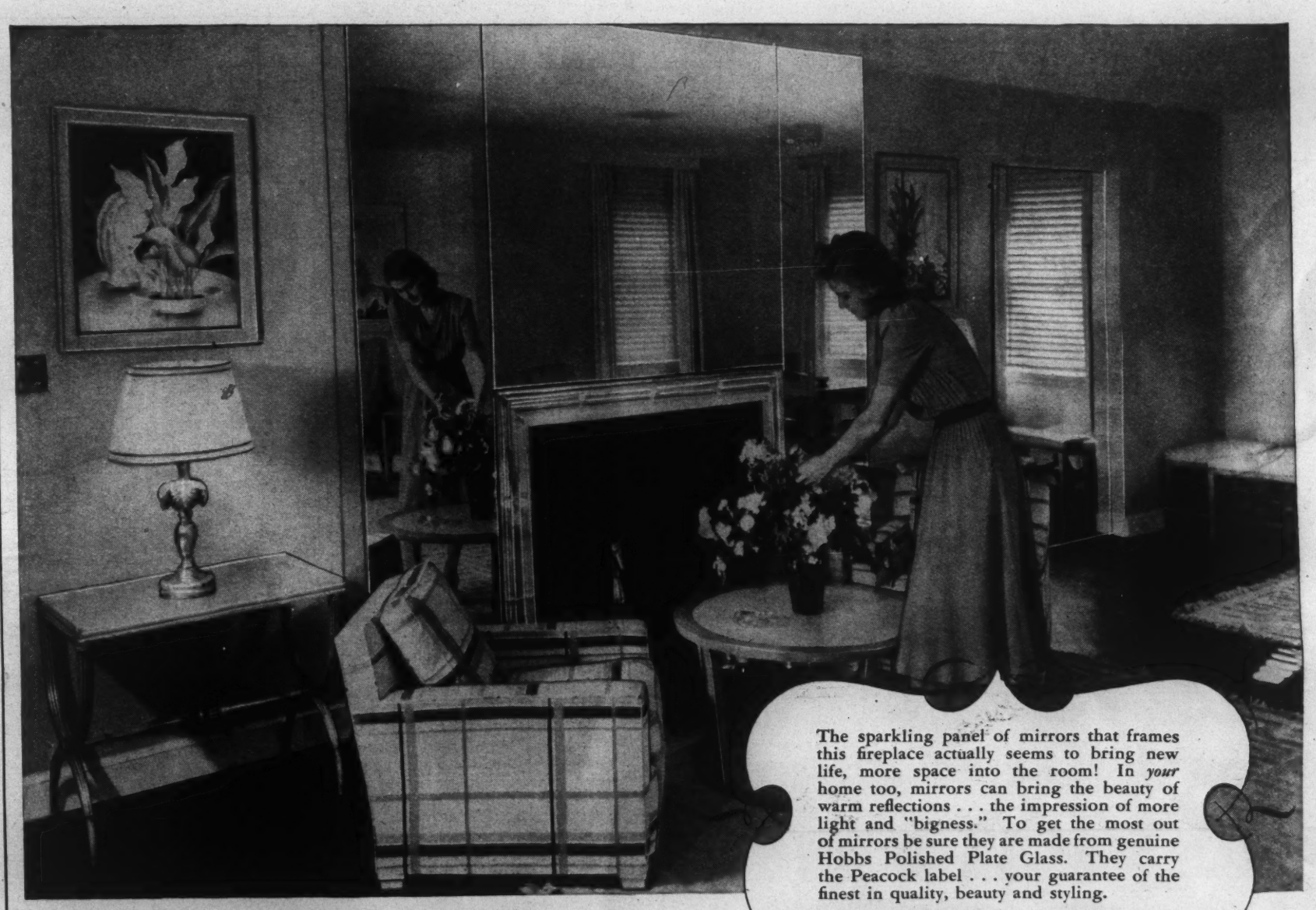

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OTTAWA LETTER

Origins of War Sought in Debate on U.N. Cultural Organization

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

YEARS ago, when I must have had more time to play around with than at present, I used to read every word of Hansard, both Commons and Senate, and prepare each week for a number of papers a feature I called "Gems From Hansard". My reading now is not quite so thorough, and I sometimes think that the gems are fewer and less scintillating. Just the same, a careful reading of the Debates is almost always a rewarding exercise.

Last week the House of Commons spent about two and a half hours debating the approval of the Constitution of U.N.E.S.C.O. (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). Eight speakers participated. Hardly any two of them took the same line.

Broadly speaking the debate was favorable, but scepticism and doubt mingled with enthusiasm and idealism. Several speakers warmly applauded the assertion, in the preamble of the constitution, that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." Indeed, in one sense this might seem so trite an observation, so obvious an axiom, as to be generally acceptable. Far from it.

It was challenged by F. S. Zaplitny of Dauphin, who saw the root causes of war as going "much deeper than mere dislikes or hatreds that are the immediate point from which people begin to fight." He invited the Commons to consider the clash of economic interests, the economic exploitation of man by man, the contraction of the world community and the failure of nations to make adjustments in their social and economic philosophies as the more fundamental causes of war. And William Irvine (Cariboo) was more emphatic: "I think it is unfortunate that such good objectives should have been postulated on what is to me an absurdity and an error, an error biologically, historically, scientifically, or in any way you wish to take it . . . I say that is simply a false philosophy."

People fought, he said, because there was scarcity in a world of conflict, and "so long as struggle is the means by which men and nations exist, nations will fight. The human family had been fighting for millions of years before it had any mind at all—some of them have not very much yet — and to assume that it was their minds which made them fight is nothing but an absurdity." The member for Cariboo concluded that "the very basis of any hope of the future peace of the world must be in so arranging the essentials of our human life on a cooperative basis that man will be able to live without killing others to do it.

The motion for the approval of the constitution was introduced by the Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, in a speech which was mainly expository, but which invited the House to support a move to "bring into cooperative relations those who are interested all over the world in educational, scientific, and cultural development," and to encourage "that state of mind where there will be less inquiring 'who is my neighbor?' and more of a recognition that all men are of all men each others' neighbors."

Unique Contribution

Two Progressive - Conservative members, Messrs. Graydon and Fleming, found the new organization useful, Mr. Fleming observing that because of Canada's two great cultures she was in a position to make a unique contribution, and Mr. Graydon seeing in it at least a provision for "a table under which the nations of the world may put their feet and talk things over instead of shouldering rifles and going to war to fight it out."

But a third Progressive-Conservative (if, indeed, he would not prefer the unhyphenated title Conservative), T. L. Church of Toronto-Broadview, declined to join the chorus. If we are to have all this internationalism, he said, we will lead the countries to another war. "Let us start our internationalism with the British Empire first."

The member for Broadview did not mince words: "Talk about the League of Nations and security—it was the League of Nations that caused the second world war." How? It led Britain and the United States to disarm. "It led Britain to throw away the finest navy, the finest army and the finest air force the world had ever seen, and allowed Hitler to re-arm and scrap the Versailles treaty."

In his re-interpretation of modern history, Mr. Church added: "Britain and the Commonwealth had to go to it alone in the early years of the war. Russia at that time had a treaty and an alliance with Germany, and for two years she stayed on Germany's side. *Then Russia violated her treaty and came over to us.*" (Italics mine.) Language is a wonderful thing.

Enter the Atomic Bomb

This kind of organization, he said, had been tried before and it has failed for over two centuries. "Science does not need the help of any pacifist paper organization like this. We have seen what happened about the atomic bomb.

Another dissident was Mr. Norman Jaques, Social Credit member for Wetaskiwin. Where was the world's cultural education to come from and what would it be like, he asked. Would it be "pure propaganda?"

Then he joined forces for the moment with J. F. Pouliot to take a potshot at Dr. Chisholm. "Who is to say what the world is to be taught? In this connection, I would refer to a man whose name has been mentioned recently in the House. I refer to Dr. Brock Chisholm, who has publicly denied the existence of right and wrong, who has openly sneered at Christianity and particularly at our Christmas.

This is an interesting illustration of the growth of myths. So Dr. Chisholm attacked "our Christmas"? Now, the day which we celebrate as the birthday of Jesus Christ of Bethlehem, "the author and finisher of our faith," is to Christians a Holy Day and an attack upon it is a very grave matter.

But what, exactly, did Dr. Chisholm say? Here are his exact words: "Telling lies to a child does permanent damage to his mind. A child who believes in Santa Claus, who really and literally believes, because his daddy told him so, that Santa comes down all the chimneys in the world on the same night has had his thinking ability permanently impaired, if not destroyed. Of course, there's no harm in fantasy—provided the child *knows* it's fantasy.

So that Dr. Chisholm's "open sneer — particularly at our Christmas" boils down to not even an attack upon the mythical Dutch Saint Nicholas (who had very little to do, so far as I can discover, with the founder of Christianity), but an attack on the fantasy of believing that a single Santa Claus can be descending all the chimneys in the country at the same time. Devout Christians can hardly have been very deeply injured by the doctor's observation.

Anyway, it all goes to show there are still "gems" in Hansard.

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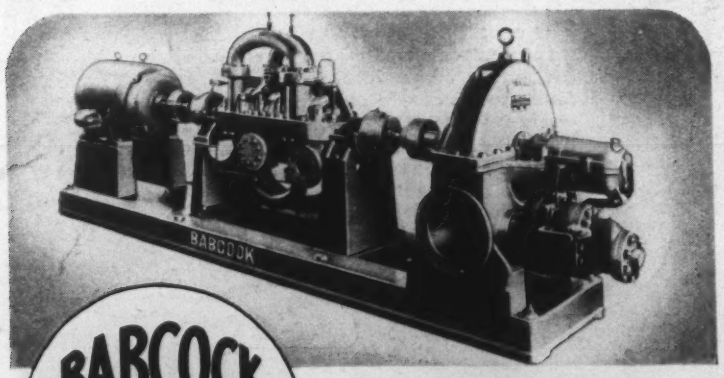

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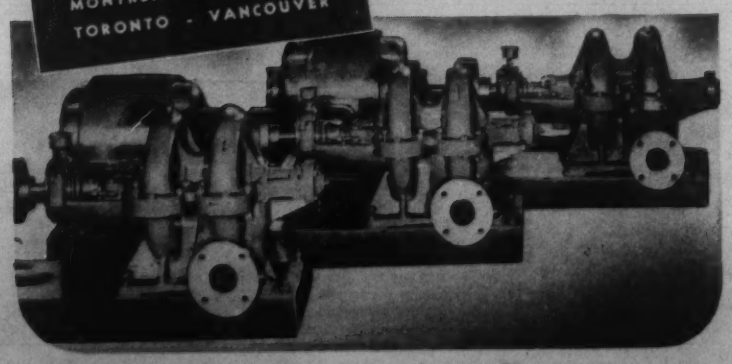

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1-46

WASHINGTON LETTER

Lynchings Appal U.S. but Negro Issue Still National Riddle

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

ONLY a few weeks after lynch law in its most brutal form had been enforced in two southern states, the U.S. was startled to learn that Father Divine, the Negro who calls himself "God," had been married for several months to a young and attractive, white Canadian girl.

This has prompted naive comments from some of our American newspaper friends here that such marriages are commonplace in the Dominion. This probably results from a widespread knowledge of Canada's pre-Civil War role as the terminus of the "underground railway," over which runaway slaves eluded their Southern owners. Or it may be a heritage of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in story book or play form. In Detroit and throughout Essex County in Ontario's Banana Belt, there are folks who'll point out the exact spot on the Detroit River where Eliza crossed the ice. And in Kent County there is the grave of the original "Uncle Tom."

Most thinking Americans have an accurate knowledge of the place of the Negro in Canadian society. In fact it is refreshing to learn just how widespread is a knowledge of Canada, —and even stronger is the desire to learn more, through touring visits.

As the Georgia lynching and the Mississippi flogging murder may have indicated, the Negro question is still as acute a problem as ever it was. And there appears to be no immediate solution, beyond the suggestion that a century or two of co-mingling might have the answer. There is even fear that in the passage of time the problem may be intensified.

The problem was graphically emphasized for this writer in recent weeks by a club discussion with two newspaper compatriots. One, a North Carolinian, contended that the South, which has the race problem right on its doorstep, is making a serious effort to solve it. He claimed the Southern states are providing primary education, and are endeavoring to iron out other inequalities. The problem, he declared, is basically economic. His protagonist in the discussion, a native New Yorker with a "liberal" viewpoint, pointed out that Negroes cannot attend universities in the South. He countered the other's argument about the issue being more acute because of population, with the suggestion that the Northern States also have many Negroes and are constantly getting more.

"Emancipated" Capital

Thus the argument raged, without ever reaching any conclusion, beyond the contention of each man that his part of the United States is doing most to help the Negro.

Washington is one good place to observe and to study race relations. Here, the Negro has truly been "emancipated." He gets an almost even break in Civil Service, and white clerks work alongside blacks. There is a constant effort to prevent discrimination in Federal employment, to the point of eliminating from personnel reports whether the applicant is white or colored. In private industry, of course, the situation is different. Except in business concerns owned and operated by Negroes, the colored man or woman is not usually welcomed in better paying jobs, except in certain skilled jobs capacities such as that of chef.

Until recently, the street cars and buses here offered a striking illustration of the difference in Northern and Southern treatment of Negroes. Washington public vehicles have had no "Jim Crow" law, and Negroes take the front as well as the rear seats. In fact, there is usually an almost pathetic effort by Negro patrons to sit up front. Just across the Potomac River, Virginia had its rule requiring colored passengers to move to the rear. Until the State rescinded this law a few months ago, Negroes dutifully proceeded to the back seats.

Employment of colored domestics has also offered opportunity for first-hand study. The industrious, responsible colored worker displays no desire to insist on any semblance of social equality. They are content to live happily with their own race. Others fresh up from some Southern States with their heads full of thoughts of Washington equality have displayed different tendencies.

The Negro press constantly harps on the "Jim Crow" issue and seldom misses an opportunity to inject the racial theme. If it is not a complaint —probably justified in many instances —of discrimination, there are allusions to incidents where whites have been bested somehow or other. The fact that some British girls wept at the dockside when troopships carrying colored G.I.'s left England was accorded display headlines in the Negro newspapers.

The race issue is a disturbing factor in amateur sports. The Amateur Athletic Union in the South bars the Negro athlete from competition with whites, but it conducts competitions for colored. In the U.S. Capital, the same color line is followed. It is significant that at fight cards where colored boxers are pitted against white men, there are large attendances of colored fans. However, when the A.A.U. arranged a "Purple Gloves" boxing tournament for the Negro youngsters, in imitation of the Golden Gloves tournament, with one of the top-notch colored boxing stars as referees, the event failed to draw out more than a handful of Negro spectators. A.A.U. officials claim the Negroes want only to see an inter-racial battle with the black man winning.

Paradoxically, the world's champion boxer, Joe Louis, by his gentlemanly deportment, has become one of the most potent ambassadors of inter-racial goodwill.

With Malice Toward None

Last week the majestic statue of Lincoln in his Memorial (standing on the Washington side of Memorial bridge from which that bus jumped to a parkway recently) looked down on a vast assemblage of colored Washingtonians. They represented some 50 Negro organizations, veterans among them protesting the recent lynchings. At this demonstration, as well as in others that have been held here, at the Capital and White House, there were white sympathizers.

President Truman, through Attorney General Tom Clark, has expressed his "horror" at the lynchings. Mr. Clark has sent Federal Bureau of Investigation agents into Georgia to learn the identity of a band of white killers who lined up and shot to death four Negroes.

Authorities promptly arrested and tried five men in Mississippi who had admitted whipping to death a Negro farm worker accused of stealing three saddles from one of the quintet. (Later evidence showed he had been innocent of the charge.)

The Ku Klux Klan has shown a tendency to return to its once great power in American affairs, and Mr. Clark has ordered an F.B.I. drive in seven States against the "knights in pillow cases."

F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover, has announced some progress in the Georgia case and seven arrests have been reported, where state authorities claimed they could make no headway. It seems that the Federal government is determined to get at the root of the lynch law evil.

Southern legislators, who must depend on a white southern vote for reelection, have been understandably reluctant to act. The gradual easing of restrictions against negroes in Southern election laws may ultimately swing them around, but it must be remembered that the most recent southern killing was the shooting of a young Negro war veteran who had insisted on the right to vote.

A few months back we attended a newspaper gathering in Washington where one Southern Senator told the shop-worn story likening Negroes to gorillas that would all be sent back to Africa. His effort at humor evoked a few half-hearted chuckles and a deluge of hisses. That press group represented the press of the nation. That is at least, indicative that many newspapermen feel that the Negro deserves a square deal.

Recent research findings show that most white persons in the United States think the Negroes are treated fairly. The same report shows that most Negroes are equally insistent that they are not.

It doesn't require a newspaper poll to observe that the Negro does not enjoy all benefits assured persons of African ancestry under the Bill of Rights.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Idiocy Shot with Genius

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOST cat lovers claim that cats are clever but perverse. They argue that if a cat rarely shows the flashy kind of intelligence displayed by dogs, this is simply because the cat doesn't think it worthwhile to court the admiration of silly humans.

Non-lovers, on the other hand, are convinced that a cat lives only for food and sex. They point out that when these instincts are satisfied the cat retires into a state of vacuum in which humans and even food, sex and other cats have temporarily ceased to exist. You can take your choice of either position. My own conclusion, after a lifetime of devotion to cats, is that they live in a state of idiocy shot through with flashes of cat-genius.

I once had a cat that always went off to hide at bedtime. This is a common trick of cats, self-developed like all cat-tricks. Shirley's genius, however, lay in her timing. She could not only recognize instantly the first signs of a drift bedward, but distinguish it infallibly from any other general movement. The slightest yawn from any member of the family would send her off to her favorite hiding-place in the shadows under the head of my bed. She would sit there waiting for the household to settle down; and though she was easy to detect, with her eyes glowing in the darkness, it seemed as though nothing could shake her faith in her sanctuary.

Some process of deduction must have taken place in her mysterious cat head, however, for after a while she took to reversing her position, with her eyes out of sight and her betraying tail protruding from under the bed.

This was as far as her power of calculation could carry her; for Shirley never learned to recognize her tail as part of her own economy. It was something occasionally glimpsed that followed her persistently through life, and she continued to chase it when she was well into her second childhood, and then yelp with startled pain when she caught it. Up until the day of her death she was never able to establish the relationship between herself, her tail, and her anguish.

Amy, our big brindled persian, goes off to hide only once a year. She always vanishes when she sees us getting ready to go to the cottage. Amy is a powerful and hysterical travelling companion, so we usually bundle her into an old duffle-bag, with a crib pin to secure the zipper. She loathes the whole process and once inside the duffle-bag she yowls on a strangled liebestod note, a little like the mating-call of a radio chanteuse. When the suit-cases begin to appear in the lower hall, Amy vanishes. Then when I drag her out from behind the trunks in the attic or the nest of old deck chairs in the basement, she invariably sets up her once-a-year lament, in anticipation of the duffle-bag.

MOUSIE, the little maltese cat, is a dull normal. Within her limits she faithfully performs her duties, which, like her tricks, are self-developed and consist almost exclusively of motherhood. She has three or four kittens, three or four times a year; and since she has a passion for secreting them and can count up only as far as two, an outrageous amount of time has to be spent in re-assembling her family for her. Mousie always accepts the additions complacently, with the air of someone who was never any good at arithmetic anyway. I have frequently pointed out at the risk of distressing the children, besides attaching a fine for the use of a bad word, that Mousie is a damn nuisance and we ought to get rid of her. We never do, however. She is one of those sweet, plausible characters that develop an adhesive power stronger than any solvent you can employ to get them out of your life.

As long as she stays on the job, Mousie is a loving, though rather confused, parent. She is quite capable, however, of abandoning her family at almost any stage and disappearing over the back fence with George, the big virile black tom from down the street.

George is a confident well-fed cat, so I suppose he eats at home. But most of his waking hours and all of our sleeping ones are spent in courting Mousie, fending off her other admirers and devising ways of getting into the house. Sometimes he waits on the doorstep, watching his chance to slip in when someone comes out. Sometimes he hides and darts. Occasionally he attempts to charm his way in. He is bold, resourceful and cunning, and miles above Mousie mentally. Indeed he seemed to me, at one time, the mental superior of any cat I had ever known, with an intellectual grasp that extended uncannily beyond the cat world.

HE WAS sitting on the front porch one afternoon as I came up the walk, and he was obviously waiting for an opportunity to slide into the house. As it happened Mousie had had a family the night before—two maltese kittens exactly like herself and one coal black one, exactly like George.

"You ought to be handing out cigars," I said to him. George stared back at me impassively a moment, and then his left eyelid drooped in what I am prepared to swear was a wink, profoundly male. He sidled over to the door and rubbed against it wheedlingly.

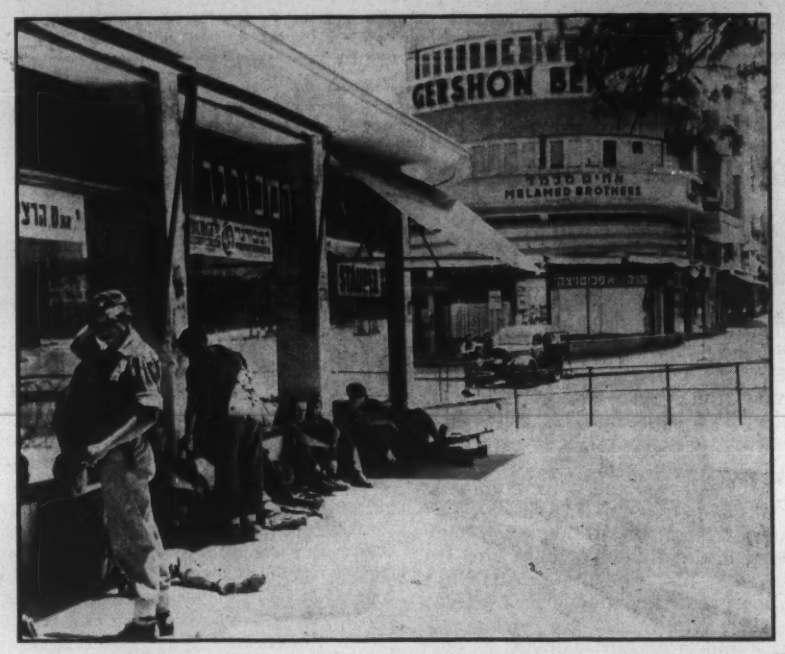
"You'd better go home till she feels more like visitors," I said. George appeared to give this suggestion his intelligent consideration. Then he shrugged off and went down the street.

We left for the cottage one hot morning late in June. Preparations began as usual at about six-thirty, and worked up to the customary climax about ten, when our two cats were finally located and dragged out, yowling with self-pity to the car. We got off finally and I sat back, hot and spent, checking over in my mind all the things I might conceivably have left behind to get into trouble—the hot water heater, the electric iron, the refrigerator, the children's best spring coats . . . . I never once thought of George.

That was on a Saturday. The following Thursday I had to come to town overnight; and as I slipped my key into the lock I heard a despairing wail in the depths of the house. It was, of course, George. I found him high up on the ledge of a small window, blazing, twitching and yowling like a demon. Before I could reach him with restoratives he had rushed out of the house and was down the street, moving faster than I had ever seen a cat move before.

I went back to examine the scene of his ordeal. There were frantic paw-marks on all the windows, a pair of curtains was down, the slip-covers were twitched awry, and one of the chairs was strewn with black tufts, as though in a climax of desperation he had simply sat down and torn his hair.

"Well, that will certainly teach George," I reflected. But there I was wrong. When I opened the front door in the morning George was waiting as usual. He slipped in unobtrusively and I captured him and put him out. He withdrew at once to the railing and sat watching, all nerves and all repose, with the look of deceptive abstraction on his cat face that I had once regarded as intelligent. It was quite clear that he hadn't a brain in his head.



With reports and rumors from Palestine of secret landings and bomb plots, real or hoax, contradicting each other almost hourly, it is obvious the tension on all sides is nearing breaking point. Above, members of the British Fifth Airborne Division lounge in the sun at Tel Aviv, but the machine-gun shows that they are ready for any emergency.

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England's Primate Is Coming To Canada

By OWSLEY ROBERT ROWLEY

The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit Canada next week. He comes from a long line of country parsons and attended school at Marlborough, and Exeter College, Oxford. At 27 he became headmaster of Repton School but it wasn't until he was 45 that he was appointed Bishop of Chester. It was his record of wise, cautious administration that brought him to the See of London in 1939 and finally to that of Canterbury in 1945.

THE Most Rev. and Right Hon. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, Dean of the Chapels Royal, and Prelate of the Order of the British Empire, will be the guest of Canada commencing August 24. On that day he arrives at Halifax, will spend a day there, also at Quebec and Ottawa, and two days in Toronto. He is the second of the 97 Archbishops of Canterbury to come to Canada, the other being Archbishop Davidson in 1904.

Trinity University, Toronto, will give a garden party in honor of the archbishop and confer upon him a D.D. degree. His Grace will preach on Sunday, September 1, at St. James' Cathedral in the morning and at St. Paul's, Bloor Street E., in the evening. That evening he will leave for Winnipeg to preach before the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada.

Coming from a long line of Midland county parsons, Archbishop Fisher is the youngest son of Rev. H. Fisher, Rector of Higham-on-the-Hill, Nuneaton, England, where he was born on May 5, 1887, and where he attended Lindley Lodge, a preparatory school for boys. Thence he was sent to Marlborough College, was considered the best senior prefect, and elected to an open scholarship at Exeter College, Oxford.

His career at Exeter was probably unique, for after taking firsts in Moderations and in Literae Humaniores, in a single year he took a first in Theology at Wells Theological College, obtaining an alpha for every paper. Graduating from Oxford in 1910, he won the Liddon Scholarship, took his M.A., was select preacher for two years, and in 1939 was elected an Honorary Fellow of Exeter.

Returning to Marlborough in 1911, as assistant master, he was ordained deacon on that title in 1912, and priest in 1913, by the Bishop of Salisbury.

In June 1914, then aged 27, he was appointed headmaster of Repton School (student body of 400) to succeed Rev. Wm. Temple. He recalls his 18 years Repton headship as "the happiest years" of his life.

After many vicissitudes, it was decided to restore the Old Priory to its original condition as a War Memorial. Ten years careful work by Headmaster Fisher created a building the like of which, it is said, is not found elsewhere in England. Probably what bound him even more closely to Repton was that in 1917 he married Rosamond Chevallier, a daughter of the late Rev. A. F. E. Forman, housemaster at Repton for many years.

In 1932 the King appointed Dr. Fisher to the Bishopric of Chester. With no previous experience in parochial work, his appointment was due to his innate gift of leadership and organization. It is not surprising that he showed interest in diocesan educational work.

When grounds for divorce were expanded in England by law in 1937, Bishop Fisher said they in no way altered the Christian attitude to marriage, that divorce was to him "a record of moral and spiritual disaster", and that he would not allow his clergy to perform the marriage service for divorced persons.

In April, 1939, he was nominated by the King to the vacant See of London in succession to Dr. Winnington-Ingram. Two traditions at Fulham Palace were shattered by Dr. Fisher's appointment—he was a married man with six sons, and a "Central Churchman"—one who holds in balance the differing strands of the Catholic and Evangelical tradition. In the diocese of London, where Anglo-Catholicism is very strong, that fact tested all his powers of leadership.

On October 26, 1944, the See of Canterbury became vacant through the sudden death of Dr. Temple. Dr. Fisher's nomination by the King on January 2, 1945, brought a chorus of approval. He became Archbishop of Canterbury—at 57, one of the youngest Archbishops of the century, and was enthroned on April 19, 1945, in bomb-scarred Canterbury Cathedral.

In his enthronement sermon he said "Church and nation should stand together in the postwar years", but opposed a suggestion that the Church should participate in the peace conference, saying "You would have two peace conferences, one for statesmen and one for Churchmen, whereas making peace is a political job, a job for statesmen. Inevitably, it will involve compromise and conniving at compromise in a sinful world. All the Church can and should do is to keep boldly before statesmen the inflexible principles of right and wrong."

Speaking before the Jubilee Congress of the Free Church Federal Council, he said, "Reunion when it comes, if by God's grace it does, will be a reunion of the Church of England. It will not be a reunion with the Church of England by you. I want you to weigh that phrase. It will not be a reunion with the Church of England; it will be a reunion of the Church of England, for you and I were in origin the Church of England in this country, and in the real sense we still remain the Church of England in this country."

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The Archbishop of Canterbury

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THE WORLD TODAY

Germany Needs Thirty Years for Recovery; Next Five the Worst

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Frankfort, U.S. Zone.

ONE of the highest British officials in Germany, and from my impression and enquiries, one of the most able, gave it as his opinion that it would take thirty years for Germany to get back on her feet again, and that the next five years would be the toughest she has ever known. Presumably he wasn't looking as far back as the Thirty Years War; though I imagine he would need to, to find a comparison.

This should not be taken to mean that British administrators here have become sorry for the "poor Germans" and are intent on helping them back to anything like their former position. I have found nothing at all of the effort depicted by Walter Lippmann (without having visited the British Zone) to win over the Germans in the Western part of the country and build them up as a barrier against the Soviets.

Only one of the many high and low officials with whom I have talked spoke of "this sad and very tragic country" (and he is right as far as he goes). Most officials had, I thought, an admirably sane attitude. If you seem to hear too much these days about the need for sending food to Germany and speeding coal mining and the like here, that is simply because, from thinking on their arrival last year only of how Germany's demonic power could be curbed, they have become convinced gradually that the really pressing problem is to keep her from becoming a stagnant slum area which will be a drag on us and on all of Europe.

As I sketched it briefly at the end of my last article, the situation is that almost every sizeable German city is in ruins, industry is half smashed and nearly at a standstill, six out of every ten men aged 18 to 42 are dead or disabled, the population is overloaded with old people and children, and the country is able to grow food enough for only one-third of our Canadian diet.

One-quarter of the already reduced Versailles Reich has been cut off, east of the Oder and Neisse, and another quarter, the Soviet Zone, may be cut off to all practical purposes and take a different political and economic development. Some of the returning young men do look sullen, and one may readily believe the American Intelligence reports of the unmitigated nationalism of the German university students, just as one may believe that the German people cannot be converted to democracy within less than a couple of generations under the best of circumstances, which would be counting on a lot. Nevertheless, I have become convinced in revisiting this country for the seventh time in fourteen years, that the Germans are thoroughly beaten, and that Germany could not rise to be a great power again within double the time it took her after the last defeat.

History Cannot Wait

It would be nice to be able to say "never," but who can give such assurances? Her people, now going about their daily struggle for food as meek nobodies, must retain a good deal of the industriousness and ability which they have shown in the past. This time, however, they have to work their way out of an incomparably greater catastrophe—if they can, and history is not going to stand by the while.

Hence the shift in emphasis in recent months from restriction to resuscitation. To restart the German economy and lift the present burden from British and American tax-payers, food is needed as energy for humans and coal as energy for the industrial machine. Curiously enough there is no unemployment problem to be solved, but a shortage of able-bodied workers, arising from a marked unbalance in the population as a result of the war and its aftermath.

A good deal more will be known about the population when a census can be taken. This is to be done in the British Zone this fall. If the Soviets undertake one, however, from all past experience its results will be considered a state secret. The most definite figures to work on so far are those of the registration carried out in the British Zone of the entire working-age population, men from 14 to 65, women from 15 to 50.

In Britain these groups would form two-thirds of the population. Here they form just slightly over one-half. They amount to 11½ millions out of an estimated 22 millions. And out of these 11½ millions, 3½ millions are not fit for work or not available for work, the men being disabled by war and the women caring for disabled menfolk or for other dependents such as aged parents or young children. So 8 million workers have to support 14½ million non-workers.

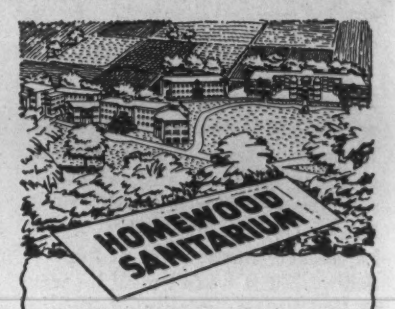
In the Great German Reich just before the war, 41 million workers supported 38 million non-workers.

The situation promises to get worse before it gets better, with the maturing of the present large crop of children. Half a dozen countries are clamoring to dump millions more Germans into this overcrowded and truncated Reich. And experience so far indicates that these will contain the same or a worse proportion of dependents, and few able men of working age.

Dumping Ground

The 850,000 Germans taken into the British Zone after being expelled from the new Poland beyond the Oder included almost no men; and another million and a half of these are supposed to come to this zone, two millions to the Soviet Zone. Czechoslovakia, which has already expelled nearly a million Sudetens, wants to send another 2½ millions. Hungary wants to dump in a half million, and Yugoslavia an equal number of Germans who have mostly been settled for centuries in those countries.

There are still 150,000 Reich Germans to be moved out of Austria, as well as twice that number of D.P.'s which Molotov recently demanded be removed before an Austrian treaty can be negotiated. There are 200,000 Germans still in Denmark, where they fled to escape the Red Army; and 20,000 in Holland. Egypt now wants to send her Germans back, and Turkey, India and China, too. Everybody wants to be rid of Germans and nobody



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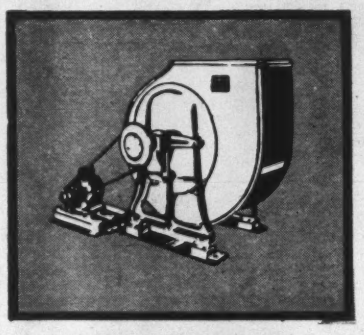

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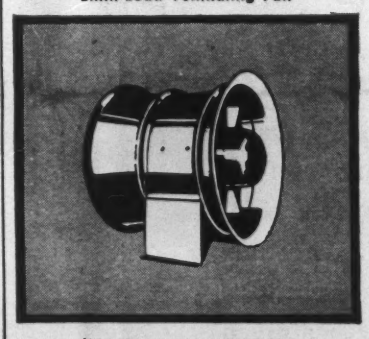

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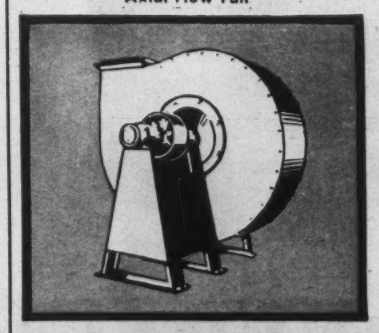

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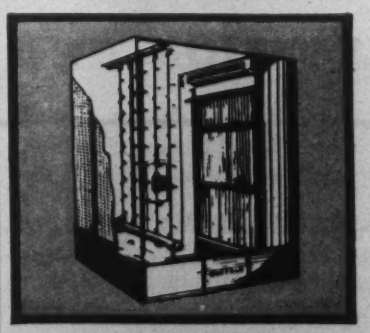

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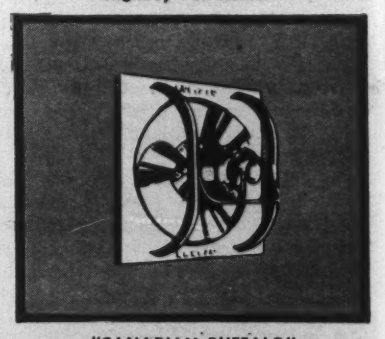

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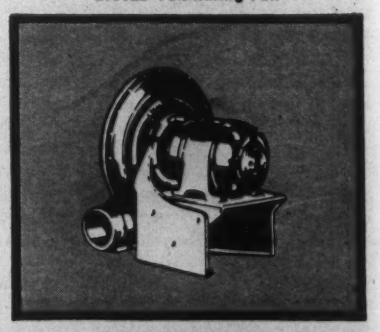

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wants to take any, which is understandable enough. Yet if all these movements take place, Germany will be severely over-crowded with a population containing a very low proportion of workers to support the rest.

This is the background to the insistent twin questions of coal and food, which have top priority here now that rail transport has been patched up to something over a third of its pre-war capacity. One can't say whether food has a higher priority than coal, or vice-versa, for they are inextricably linked together. To get coal out you have to have food for the miners, plenty of it. To get more food, you either have to have coal to export or fertilizer for the fields, and fertilizer requires coal in its production.

A Good Solution?

As more than one official of the Control Commission has said to me, "it is a vicious circle, in which you go round and round till you are dizzy." Sometimes they add: "If only one could believe that a good solution could be worked out in Germany." As to these British officials, I must say that while I have met some dull ones, the sort of job-fillers who are naturally attracted to this sort of civil service position, people who haven't the ability to win a good job at home, and former army officers who like the mess life and having good quarters, a car and servants to command, I have met many very competent-seeming people and some quite impressive ones, such as Brigadier Cowley, of the Trade and Industries branch.

The figures for the shortage of male labor, and especially of young workers, illuminate the difficulties in getting out the coal which must provide the industrial energy to restart the stagnant economy of this country, and gradually provide another sound element in the European and world economy.

It was becoming difficult in Germany, as in other countries, to attract young men to the mines, even before the First World War. The average age of the miners, which was 28 during the first war, rose to 37 before the second war, and is 43 today. The manpower official with whom I spoke was grim about it.

The appeal, which has been carried over the German radios and explained in commentaries to the youth, to pitch in and aid the recovery of their country at the point where it must begin, has yielded little result. Certainly one reason is that many of the remaining young men are still away in prison camps abroad. Another reason is the most unattractive condition of work in the devastated Ruhr.

Single men are put up in former army barracks. The surroundings are drear, the work hard and dangerous, and perhaps most immediately important of all, there is nothing to buy if one did work hard. Three days' work will buy one's food ration, so why do more?

Incentives Removed

This question of lack of incentive, because of the almost total lack of anything beyond food rations to buy (and these are arbitrarily priced very low, at pre-war levels) is going to have a big influence on the pace of German recovery. It can only be overcome gradually, as more industries are restarted, and exports allow the purchase of more raw materials abroad. (Another vicious circle: they really need the raw materials from abroad before they can begin to export).

Still, willingly or under compulsion, young Germans have got to go into the Ruhr mines. From 195,000 last summer the working force is now up to 270,000. The coal administration wants another 70,000. But the wastage is running at a thousand a week, between those declared unfit and those who desert. To replace this wastage and build the working force up to 350,000, would require half of the present class of German boys leaving school.

The lack of incentive may also affect the farmers. This year, under the impress of a winter of universal hunger, they have planted every field and corner, and are now harvesting a bumper crop. But are they going to be eager to deliver as much of this as possible, to help feed their brethren in the cities, when there is so little that they can buy with the money they will receive? One has the feeling that they will first set aside ample for their own consumption, then sufficient for their animals, then hoard some on the chance of bartering it for goods or selling it in the black market, and only then deliver the balance at the fixed price.

True, the British authorities are not leaving it entirely to goodwill of the farmer. They allow him his own needs, and then require him to deliver the balance. To make sure, they send around inspection teams of one Military Government official, one local German official, and one trades union delegate from the city. But they recognize that if the farmers want to hoard grain, it will be impossible to prevent it entirely, and they don't use bayonets to collect it. The method of the Soviets in their zone, which is the same as that in Russia, is more direct and simple but rougher on the farmer in bad years. He is required to deliver a certain quota, and if there is any balance he can keep it.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

When Will Parliament Say What Is Law about the Steel Strike?

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE reason for the month-long disorder which has attended the steel strike in Hamilton is scarcely open to question. It is due to the extreme uncertainty as to the state of the law regarding the relationship between employer and employee *under conditions of wartime control.* It is our opinion that the Dominion Government has failed in its duty in allowing this uncertainty to continue so long. It could probably have been removed by executive action, under the very extensive powers which the executive still possesses. But if legislation were needed we are confident that Parliament would have provided whatever the Government might decide to ask.

Under the existing controls, the steel companies cannot sell steel above a certain price named by the government. That is sure.

Under the existing controls, the steel companies cannot normally pay a wage for labor above a certain figure. That appears fairly sure from the price control legislation. But in this particular case the government made doubly sure of it by taking over the plant itself and ordering a certain wage schedule on its own authority.

No Compulsion to Produce

Under the existing controls, the steel companies cannot, we are fairly confident, be forced to produce steel unless they want to. The question has not arisen, because the steel companies are willing and anxious to produce steel at the price and wage levels fixed by government authority. But if they were dubious about making a profit at those levels we assume that they could not be compelled to operate unless in virtue of the taking-over order, and such an order would not be issued if there were not a sufficient market demand at the fixed prices to consume the full output. The take-over was ordered simply because there was an urgent demand for all obtainable steel.

Under the existing controls, the steel workers cannot, we are also fairly confident, be compelled to work at the production of steel. Their union can be, and apparently is, prohibited from striking, but that is a different matter. It has defied the prohibition, and the government has not cared to take up the challenge, probably because it knows that a prohibition against striking is bound to be completely ineffective in any country which has not gone a long way towards totalitarianism. But no individual worker can be successfully prosecuted for failing to present himself for work. It would certainly be most inequitable if a worker could be prosecuted for not accepting employment while the employer was subject to no such penalty for ceasing to offer such employment.

Under the existing controls or without controls, the steel workers, whether as individuals or as a union, cannot lawfully prevent the access to the steel plants of any persons who desire to go there. The doctrine enunciated by Mr. Murray Cotterill, of a proprietary right of the accredited union over the jobs in the plant, which can legitimately be defended by force in the same way as the proprietary right of the company over its physical property, will not hold water, at any rate until there is legislation to put it in operation, and we doubt whether any party but the L.-P.P. would father such legislation at the present time.

BUT—under the existing controls, has any steel company the right to pay to steel workers a rate far exceeding the highest rate which it is permitted to pay in ordinary circumstances (see paragraph 3 above), merely because the circumstances are those of strike-breaking? The union holds that it has not, and frankly we are disposed to think that there is a good deal in the contention. The union also holds that the government should prevent the payment of strike-breakers at rates which are not permitted to ordinary workers, because such payment is unlawful, and claims that all that it is trying to do by its picket system is to prevent that which the government should be preventing anyhow. A good many union leaders admit frankly in private that their method is unlawful, but add that it is the only way open to them of asserting the principle that other workers shall not be employed by the company on terms better than the best which are permitted to members of the accredited union.

Fence-Straddling

This is the real issue, and as is usual in labor disputes it has been obscured by all sorts of minor disputes and personal and party bitterness. The Dominion Government has straddled the fence upon it with incredible persistence. It has done nothing to support the claim of the steel company, or more correctly of the government-appointed administrator of the Hamilton plant, to operate the plant with men paid at higher rates; and it has done equally nothing to support the claim of the union that such operation is unlawful. It has left the matter to be settled by the opposing forces of the two factions, probably in the hope that it would never have to make up its mind because the system of industrial operation under price and wage controls would eventually come to an end anyhow. This attitude is simply an invitation to disorder.

The device of breaking a strike by paying abnormally high rates to strike-breakers has always been resented by organized labor, for obvious reasons, but in a free competitive system and without the principle of the certified bargaining agency it cannot be prohibited. At the moment we have not a free competitive system, for both wages and prices are fixed by government; this, however, may be a temporary condition. At the moment we have, on the other hand, and probably much more permanently, a system of certified bargaining agencies, and labor holds that the employer cannot buy labor except from the certified agency — is barred by the certification from bargaining with anybody else. Labor claims that the use of extra-paid strike-breakers is unlawful on both counts, the wage-fixing count and the bargaining agency count. It is desirable that these claims should be adjudicated by the courts and not by violence, and Parliament should see to it that the law is clear.

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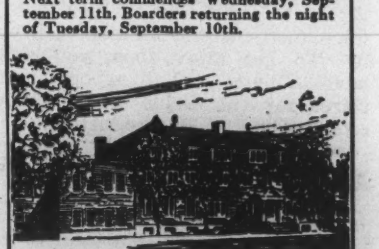

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YOUTH CHALLENGES THE EDUCATORS. (Canadian Youth Commission Reports, Ryerson, $1.00.)

YOUTH AND HEALTH. (Canadian Youth Commission Reports, Ryerson, $1.25.)

YOUTH AND RECREATION. (Canadian Youth Commission Reports, Ryerson, $1.50.)

YOUNG CANADA AND RELIGION. (Canadian Youth Commission Reports, Ryerson, $1.00.)

FOR three years and more a committee of fifty Canadians, all eminent in one or more fields of social, intellectual, religious, or business activity, has been conducting a survey of the views and needs of young people. Youth Organizations of various sorts have been invited to submit their joint opinions concerning health, recreation, education and religion and individuals to no end have been interviewed, not by haphazard, but according to the modern "poll" system.

The old idea that young people ought to have, not what they want, but what is good for them, is fading out, as it is realized that no bearded elder can possibly know what is good for other people of his own age, let alone the adolescents in his neighborhood. Even educationists quarrel about what is good for four-year-olds. Before fourteen-year-olders they lapse into an embarrassed silence. The best the school-men can do is to admit that no two young peple are alike and then to classify them by age, as if they were.

As the information has been gathered and classified various sub-committees of the Commission have studied it and made tentative recommendations to governments, municipalities and private social organizations, such as churches and labor unions. The idea is that, as far as possible, the community should stretch itself to find means of making the change-over from adolescence to good citizenship as easy as possible. While that aim seems reasonable the fact remains that a good many eminent citizens of mid-life conquered what disabilities surrounded their own youth and gained in the process a toughness of fibre that served them well in face of adult problems. No matter what facilities may be provided it may be safely assumed that the children of good homes and good examples have a headstart over those less fortunately born.

At the same time the reports of the Commission have an uncommon interest for the ordinary citizen. They are a *must* for churchmen, educators and social workers.

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Watercolor Grace

ENGLISH WATERCOLOR PAINTERS by H. J. Paris. (Collins, $1.35.)

A PLEASANT forty-eight pages sketching the beginnings of watercolor and describing in some detail the aims and successes of Gainsborough, Cotman, Constable, Turner and other distinguished figures. There are 21 illustrations in black-and-white of celebrated pictures, and eight plates in full color.

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AN annual prize of $25 to be known as The Donald Graham French Award is offered by Maida Parlow French for the best poem of fifty lines or less submitted before Sept. 1 to Mr. J. Patrick Byrne, 87 Glenmore Road, Toronto. The winning poem will be published by the *Canadian Poetry Magazine*, official publication of the Canadian Authors' Association. There will be a board of three judges, chosen or approved by Mrs. French. Complete rules are available from the donor.

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Secret Work

WE CAUGHT SPIES, by John Schwartzwalder. (Collins, $3.50.)

AN AMERICAN Army Counter-Intelligence officer charged with clearing out enemy spies ahead of the advancing troops here records some of his remarkable experiences, in North Africa, Sicily, Italy and North Germany. Some of the tales are comic, all of them thrilling, particularly when one considers the burden of responsibility borne by the agents. These are no cloak-and-dagger fictions but plain tales of a day's work by such men as "a Carolina planter who hated traitors, a South Chicago attorney who hated phonies, a New England professor whose blood ran ice-water, and three enthusiastic young men who were fresh out of college. The United States owes them more than it knows."

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Dumb Friends

THESE ALSO, An Anthology of Verse and Prose in Praise of Animals, Edited by M. M. Johnson, with an introduction by Walter de la Mare. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Harrison's Beethoven Stirs Prom; Thibault Charms with Encores

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FOR over 25 years, Guy Fraser Harrison has been associated with the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, and for many years he has been professionally well-known to Canadian musicians. However, it was not until recent years at a Prom that he made a professional appearance in Toronto. Back again last week and the week before as guest conductor, from now on Harrison appears a likely annual — or better — visiting conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra.

In Rochester Harrison is conductor of the Civic Orchestra, associate conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra and musical director of the Civic Musical Association's grand opera productions.

Tall, slender, with an engaging countenance and slightly graying sandy hair, the 52-year-old conductor is a vibrant personality before an orchestra. His conducting gives evidence of intense personal emotion and in some respects reminds one of Dimitri Mitropoulos.

English born, Harrison sang in the Christ Church Cathedral Choir of Oxford at the age of eight. Then he started to study organ, piano and harmony, later winning an organ scholarship offered by the Royal College of music. His first big jobs were for six years organist and choir master of the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John in Manila and professor of music at the University of Philippines.

Last week's orchestral highlight was Harrison's conducting of Beethoven's Symphony No. 8. The orchestra's performance was marked by a refreshing vitality and enthusiasm. Although one of the favorite creations of the master composer, this symphony has no slow movement, is shorter and lighter in style, and, by strict pedants, has not been rated as highly as some of his others. Horns and woodwinds were a bit rough in some spots in the first movement but the strings skilfully handled the primary melody, Mozartian in its simple beauty. The main theme of the second movement is said to have originated at a dinner in honor of Maelzel, inventor of the metronome. There Beethoven improvised it in the form of a canon with the words *"ta-ta-ta, ta-ta-ta, lieber Maelzel."*

Accents in this little tune suggest the rhythm of the metronome. The third movement is a real minuet with the Trio melody in prim staccato triplets but not played crisply enough by the orchestra. The Finale had a gay finish, after opening with a quivering theme in the violins which here did not give Harrison the strings precision he usually gets.

For a midsummer night's symphony, Beethoven's No. 8 was a happy choice.

Other orchestral numbers, lively and stimulating, were led by Harrison with authority and discernment: Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave Overture" (more rousing with instrumental exuberance than subtle with atmospheric realism); Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice" (a tired performance); Strauss' "Tales from Vienna Woods" (with a neatly played string quartet section in the introduction).

Between Two Chairs

We're glad there are still a place on the concert stage and welcome audiences for singers like handsome, suave, well-wearing baritone Conrad Thibault and the songs he sings. For he might fall between two chairs—while not quite resting firmly on the one of current popular songs and their sycophants or on the other of the strictly classical, operatic or even sophisticated and modern.

From the time he sang in his local church choir and high school in Massachusetts, Conrad has been singing to please people. A career was important to him but it was still secondary to his main purpose. But he wanted to sing great music too, so applied to the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia and won a five year scholarship.

When he sang two arias with the orchestra last week—one from "Don Carlos" by Verdi; the other, with a bad brass break in the introduction, from Diaz' "Benvenuto Cellini" — he was preeminently pleasing. Thibault has a warm, flexible baritone voice, impressively dramatic or relaxed as the occasion demands. His lighter group, with accompanist Alderson Mowbray at the piano, included the humorous and rhythmic darky shout-song "De Glory Road", and "Roustabout Songs of the Ohio River Valley." Bursts of applause got five encores (three fewer than airmen at Toronto Manning Depot cried for and received on his appearance there four years ago): "The Blind Ploughman" (with dignified pathos for the customary maudlin sentiment); folksy-lyrical "Beautiful Morning" from "Oklahoma"; a silly Creole song, "Suzette," from "Saratoga Trunk"; "La Paloma"; and "Old Black Ned" (three verses in three breaths). They weren't great songs; it wasn't great singing. But it was mighty good entertainment by a man who is tops in that type.

The "Hudson River Legend," a ballet based upon Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," will be presented for the first time in Canada at the Prom concert on August 20. The music was written in 1941 by the distinguished American conductor-composer, Joseph Wagner, conductor and founder of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. For this occasion he will conduct the Prom orchestra. Jan Veen and his dancers will perform the ballet, an excellent example of the use of American background as motivation for native ballets.

Planner of the ballet's choreography and scenario, Veen will dance the role of Teacher Ichabod. Among other episodes in the plot, the schoolmaster teaches his pupils geometry by dancing.

Jan Veen and his dancers in a scene from the ballet "Hudson River Legend" based on "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" by Washington Irving, to be performed at the Prom concert in Varsity Arena on Tuesday next.

THE THEATRE

"Desert Song" Music Does Most for Show

By LUCY VAN GOGH

MR. RALPH STONE, the conductor, is the real star of the Rawley-Henderson production of "The Desert Song" at the Royal Alexandra this week. On Monday the audience was so surprised at the excellence of the orchestra's work in the overture that it actually gave him a vigorous burst of applause; and when the curtain went up it soon became clear that he had just as good a control over a massive chorus, many of whose members seemed to the eye to be pretty new to the stage, but were highly satisfactory to the ear.

The piece, composed in 1926 when its author was at the apex of his

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fertility, is a lavish collection of lilting tunes scored and harmonized with masterly skill. Even the low-comedy parts have good songs, admirably orchestrated. Almost any other composer would have thought he had done enough for three musical shows with what Romberg has put into one. The libretto, however, is a fairly outrageous piece of ultra-romantic impossibility; and that sort of material, as we have suggested about other musical offerings of this and previous seasons, requires in the chief performers not only vocal qualities but personality of a very rare kind to create conviction in the audience. Both Gordon Dilworth and Lucille Manners sang extremely well, but they did not establish the blaze of glamour which blinds the mind's eye to the artificialities of the plot. Jack Sheehan and Doris Patston on the other hand made their comedy roles very clear and consistent, and we suggest that Miss Patston deserves more billing than she gets, especially for her dancing. Lloyd Harris does a smooth bit as the lord of the harem.

Apart from the music, which is musicianly enough and wears well in spite of a persistently saccharine quality, "The Desert Song" is surefire because it caters to the almost universal feminine desire to be loved by two men in a single person—the shy and gentle *cavalier servente* and the swashbuckling swordsman. It takes quite a plot to get both of these into one character, and it required three librettists to do the job, but probably most of it was done by Oscar Hammerstein II. The ladies love it, and there must be few young men who do not believe that at heart they are really both Pierre Birabeau and the Red Shadow, and that any intelligent young woman would know it.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

"Stage 47", Ace Radio Repertory, Has Originals and Adaptations

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE C.B.C. has announced plans for its principal 1947 dramatic series, appropriately entitled "Stage 47" but scheduled to begin in September, 1946. This, of course, is quite logical, the show business being what it is. This will inaugurate the fourth chapter in the "Stage" series which began with "Stage 44."

We once suggested in these columns that the general level of production and acting on "Stage 46" was in every respect very high but that the dramatic material was all too often unworthy of the tremendous efforts expended by the director, technicians and cast. On the other hand, some of the "Stage" scripts were very highly thought of by influential American radio critics and one of them, Hugh Kemp's "Life with Adam," was recently chosen by Orson Welles as a repeat in his Mercury Theatre show. We take off our hat to the gentleman who coined the celebrated proverb concerning "One Man's Meat, etc. . ."

From where we sit, it looks as though "Stage 47" may be something to write home about. In addition to a fair quota of original scripts, most of them by the old "Stage 46" gang, there will be radio adaptations of Shakespeare's "Richard II", Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," Chekov's "The Seagull," Sophocles' "Oedipus Rex," Fielding's "Tom Jones," and Dickens' "David Copperfield". It is also planned to include works of de Maupassant, Gogol, Dostoievsky, Molière, Thackeray, Stevenson, Chesterton and several modern authors. The most important Canadian work will be an adaptation of Hugh MacLennan's brilliant novel, "Two Solitudes." (Why not an adaptation of his even more brilliant novel, "Barometer Rising"? What a field-day for the sound-effects man!).

Return to Palmy Days

With material like this in the hands of director Andrew Allan and his capable performers, it begins to look as if the C.B.C. were determined to produce the sort of radio drama of which Canada will be intensely proud; the sort of radio drama we had learned to expect from the Canadian air in the palmy days of Rupert Lucas.

"Stage 46" and its predecessors, for all their faults, served a useful purpose. If they did nothing else, they trained and exercised a group of radio performers in a new and very complex art. These performers are now good enough to handle with assurance pretty well anything which comes their way. Given absolutely first-class dramatic material they will undoubtedly turn out an absolutely first-class show.

Our chief criticism of "Stage 46" was that it savoured too much of the *experimental*. Almost all the scripts were written by a small group of experimentalists, some of whom are extraordinarily talented but none of whom has yet proven himself a great dramatist. Now, there is a place in every national culture for an experimental theatre and it is a very good thing for its practitioners to be given a wide hearing. But should the senior dramatic production of our national broadcasting network be devoted entirely to the works of a few local experimenters? We think not—and apparently the C.B.C. now feels the same way. So, we greet with something akin to exuberance the announcement that Shakespeare, Molière and Sophocles are about to get their innings along with Sinclair, Kemp and Tommy Tweed.

We have had great radio drama before over the C.B.C. and the old Canadian Radio Commission, drama as fine as anything broadcast over the North American air. We had Merrill Dennison's historical series, the magnificent Shakespearean productions, whose *success d'estime* was by no means due entirely to the stars imported for the occasion, and the brilliantly produced, if somewhat tedious, "Jalna" series of a few years ago.

Broadcasting equipment and broadcasting techniques have improved enormously in recent years and the genius of men like Welles and Corwin has done a great deal to make radio drama an art form in its own right, as distinct from the visual drama of the stage. The prospects for "Stage 47" are very bright indeed.

The new "Stage" series will run a full hour, 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. E.S.T. on Sundays, beginning September 29. Andrew Allan will again direct and the incidental music will be composed, arranged and conducted by Lucio Agostini, than whom there is none better to be had.

U.K. Television

While the progress of television has been held up on this Continent by the unfortunate color-vs-black-and-white dispute, it appears to be going great guns in the United Kingdom. Sir William Haley, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, had a good deal to say on the subject when he addressed the delegates to the Sixth Imperial Press Conference in London. Sir William expressed his belief that television would in no way intrude on the territory of other forms of entertainment such as the stage, the cinema and the sports ground. On the contrary, it would constantly strive to be a form of entertainment in its own right. He suggested that society had not yet even approached the saturation point in either entertainment or leisure and that television had a creative and not a destructive role. This should be very reassuring for theatre managers and sports promoters but we'll lay 8 to 5 that very few people in their right mind are going to hike downtown to a movie or a fight if they can see and hear the whole show from their favorite armchair with, God willing, something tall and cool beside them.

Sir William, in this same address, also made the provocative suggestion that there is a crying need for a code of international broadcast ethics which should be formulated and administered by the United Nations. This, presumably, would operate along the lines of the Geneva Convention regarding the conduct of war. We sincerely hope that somewhere in the Code there will be an article making the broadcasting of singing commercials an offence at least as serious as use of poison gas!

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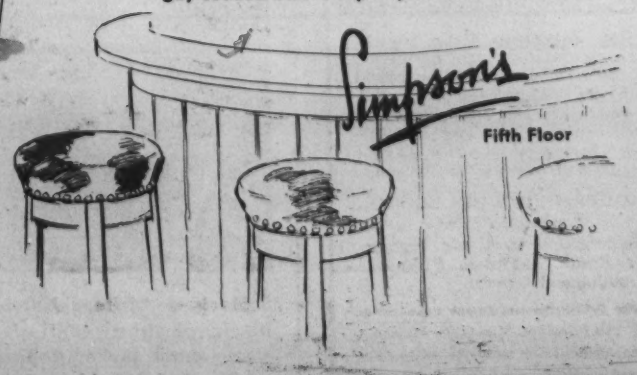

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Study in Purple and Black at a Summer Christening Party

By EARDLEY BENEDICT

"LOVELY, lovely, my dear," Auntie said, gazing at the tulips whose petals were falling and at the yellowing spirea. "A beautiful garden, a lovely vista."

Alec, supporting one frail arm, stood bored, feebly attempting to match the old lady's enthusiasm. She never became apathetic as old age should, allowing one to think one's own thoughts while in its company. She was constantly alert and alive. He wished she would come in but her cane jabbed like a stiletto to the south. "What's that, over there?"

"Some delphinium, Auntie. They're not in bloom yet."

"Lovely, lovely," she crowed. "You have a beautiful garden, my dear," and she struck off over the lawn to peer at the verdant plants that bore no bloom.

Alec went with her, holding the thin upper arm with his long thin hand that was a near replica of hers.

"Are you cold, Auntie?" he asked loudly, merely because she was very old. He knew perfectly well she was no more deaf than he. That was the outstanding thing about the women of his father's family, they lost none of their faculties as they grew older. Indeed, their hearing seemed to become more acute and their eyesight sharper with age and now, at eighty-eight, Auntie was going to miss nothing that was said or done in her presence.

"No, no, my boy," and she patted his sixty year old hand on her arm. "I have my sweater. Cecil sent it to me from Toronto. Such lovely things in the shops there. Such a dear boy, Cecil."

The sweater was a nice one. The knitting showed an attractive and intricate stitch at regular intervals that gave it almost a hand-made look. Of course, it wasn't. Cecil's wife had picked it up on one of her interminable shopping safaris and had seen at once its value as an appropriate Mothers' Day gift for Cecil's mother. Light, warm, inexpensive, but good-looking, and in exactly the right shade of purple for the old lady, it was really very handsome.

A Real Visit

Alec thought, studying it, that Cecil would be a much dearer boy if he would provide decently for his mother instead of leaving her to the occasional mercies of her disinterested nieces and nephews. A hint of his thoughts was in his voice as he asked, "Have you been up lately, Auntie?"

"No. I was disappointed but it couldn't be helped. Cecil asked me for Easter but Mary wrote to say that Janet and Doreen had both asked school chums to stay and that the house would be full. However, when they return from Muskoka I'm going to have a real visit. I'll miss seeing the girls but Mary and I will just have a lovely time in the shops."

Alec winced, looking at her, for though the Archibald's were chipper, they grew very wrinkled and suffered nervous disabilities following the minor strokes of old age. With Aunt Minnie it had been a speech defect of a very trying kind, and with Auntie Jane it was a tic. Now her face, with its thousands of little lines and puckers, went through a solemn, deliberate sequence of twisting mouth, jerking head and blinking eyes. It always followed the same pattern and, unwilled, became more frequent and pronounced on such occasions as this, when she was excited by a social event. Alec looked about, hoping someone would come to talk to her and relieve him but his eye fell only on fourteen-year-old Virginia Black, a great-grand-niece, who was watching Auntie's unconscious facial contortions with something akin to horror.

At last he got her back into the house where tea was being passed. The occasion was the christening of Alec's first grandson and nearly thirty nieces, nephews, cousins and second cousins were in the small living room. The baby was being put off to bed and the company began to relax, now that the formalities were over. Most of them showed their discomfort at being so formally clad on a warm summer afternoon. As Alec's wife began passing refreshments George, in the corner, leaned over to Reg to tell him a story. May had warned him not to mix christenings with men's washrooms but he couldn't help telling this one. They were laughing uproariously as Alec approached with Auntie.

She Raised A Pup

It was only in the nick of time that George realized Alec was going to seat Auntie beside him. He rose, his face registering blandest politeness, and said, "Sit here, Auntie."

Her face recovered from a grimace. She said, "Thank you. Thank you, my dear boy. But you are so comfortable."

She was going to stand for a moment and observe the niceties of asking for his mother, an Armstrong before her marriage, but he seized her arm and had her seated before she could place her questions.

"There, isn't that comfortable?" he asked. "I was saving it for you. Best chair in the room." Before she could answer he took Reggie's arm and manoeuvred him across to where Henry was standing in the doorway.

"That was close," Reggie said.

"Just put yourself in Georgie's hands," he answered, "and all will be well."

Auntie realized that she had been deserted but her eyes showed no reflection of her thoughts. Unblinking she took her place on the chair, rather than in it. Where George had lounged, with one ankle cradled in his hand she sat straight, smoothing her black dress, settling her jet beads and broaches in correct alignment and pulling the wrinkled cuffs of the purple sweater to an exact line on her wrists. Her cane stood beside her like a sentinel. When she had arranged everything, her mind snapping a series of incidents in retrospect about Georgie in his youth and how she had longed to tell Alice Armstrong that she was raising a pup, she turned her attention to the person on her right.

A glance told her that it was useless to try to engage in conversation there. Her neighbor was Bessie and Bessie was in turn talking to her neighbor, very quickly, with animation, about the trip to Trenton last week-end to see Hal and Mabel at the air station. She was anxious to ask about Hal. Poor boy. He was her brother Alfred's grandson and she had heard from Agnes that he was said to be drinking too much. Vaguely there stirred in her the feeling that she, in her years and wisdom, could straighten him out by a word. But nobody listened to her now.

Neglected Ritual

Or, when they did, it was with the one cocked ear of politeness, the other one open to any interruption that would call them away to another's side. Bessie's fat back, wedged at an angle to her, told her that Bessie had had enough of her that day and had done her bit in picking her up at her room and bringing her out. She nodded to Bessie's companion, fingered her jet beads and turned to her left.

Her glance surveyed each face on that side of the room, her eye alert to catch someone looking in her direction. As she scanned the chattering company her mind went back to Bessie beside her. She had been very annoyed by her today. Bessie had never called for her before and had only done so today at Alec's request. In fact, she knew that Bessie disliked her heartily. She had done so ever since she was quite young and had never bothered to clothe her dislike in anything but the thinnest courtesy.

It had all started when Aunt Jane, with Cecil and his younger brother Roy, had visited Bessie's parents. Bessie had resented Aunt Jane's remarks about her plumpness. She had been quite huffy. And, when Cecil and Roy had discovered her sensitivity on that point, they had joked about it. Really, Aunt Jane thought, still looking about expectantly, the child might have been a little better sport about a little teasing. She had a memory like the elephant she was.

And today Bessie had driven up to the rooming house without telephoning first and had found old Mrs. Tait sunning herself in a patch of sunlight on the drab verandah, like a cat in a back alley. She herself had spoken to Mrs. Tait about this habit, trying to point out that a porch so close to the sidewalk was really only a shelter against the weather for persons entering or leaving, and not a proper patio, but Mrs. Tait persisted.

From Mrs. Tait, with the palsied head and watery eyes of neglected old age, Bessie had learned the situation of Aunt Jane's room and had gone right up the narrow, dark stairway, along the linoleum-covered hallway, to knock, unannounced on her door. It had been a shock to open the door and find Bessie peering in from the dim hall.

Bessie had not bent over to kiss her, Auntie had noticed. This was a bit of ritual not to be neglected by anyone who wished Auntie's approval and was due her as the senior and only surviving member of the Archibald branch of the family. Bessie had merely asked, "Are you ready, Auntie?" in a forced cheeriness and had then stared about the room, looking at the photographs, the faded bedspread, the worn runner on the chiffonier, the old green electric wires running from a central, bare, drop socket to the radio, the lamp and the grill, which was hidden behind a white muslin screen.

Quickly Auntie had thrust the latest picture of Cecil's girls into Bessie's hands, to take the rude staring eyes away from the drab furnishings. Chatting gaily she had leaned forward to the mirror to fasten the jet earrings securely in her pierced ears and then had begun arranging her

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hat on her carefully brushed head. Bessie, who had never had any interest in Cecil, or his children put the picture down and watched Auntie with patient resignation. But Auntie had been pleased to see reflected in the mirror a look of genuine admiration in Bessie's eyes as the hat was adjusted.

It was very becoming, she knew, and now, her hand went to its black straw brim that bore the exactly correct number of roses in the exactly correct shades of red, placed in the exactly correct arrangement that was most fitting for a woman of eighty-eight. Attractive, without being either quaint or dashing, it contorted above the twitching head. Now, Myrtle, across the room was moved to come over and say, "Auntie, forgive my being personal, but your hat is very fetching."

"Thank you, my dear. From you I appreciate that. You always show such exquisite taste."

Myrtle, who knew this to be a flat untruth, grew uncomfortable and wished she had stayed where she was. But Auntie's bright eye and directive nod compelled her to sit down and answer the routine about "your dear mother?", "your dear father?", "the children?", "your nice husband?"

Lovely Letter

Myrtle really was sweet, Auntie thought. That time she had visited her and the stay had stretched from two weeks to two months because Roy (dear forgetful Roy) had forgotten to send his share of her upkeep, agreed upon between him and Cecil, Myrtle had never said a word, had never so much as hinted that the visit was too long. Of course, she might have trained her children better about showing their impatience when they wanted the newspaper or the radio. And Hugh, Myrtle's husband had been a trifle short when she had suggested placing the piano opposite the fireplace. But Myrtle was not the resentful type like Bessie.

Now, with her head and neck performing its painfully slow jerk she leaned over and tapped Myrtle on the knee. "I had a lovely letter from Cecil this week and he wished to be remembered to you."

Again Myrtle was uncomfortable. This too was likely a bit of flattery on Auntie's part. And Cecil had always given her a sense of shivering distaste with his fair skin and hair, his milk-pudding face, his colorless lashes and pale blue eyes. He looked like something underdone, brought from the oven before it had browned. And as a boy, he had always been a nuisance with his girl cousins, wanting to hang around them, even when they were changing for a swim in the cedar grove at Grandma's.

Myrtle asked politely for the now aging Cecil, and his wife Mary, and his gangling daughters, Janet and Doreen, whom she had never seen without teeth bands, hair curlers, or some other artificial adjunct impressed upon them by their doting parents. Auntie responded warmly and told of their dances and dates, their progress at school and their clothes as though she had observed it all at first hand and was, in her generosity, allowing Myrtle a share in her warm contentment.

Myrtle, who knew that Auntie Jane had seen nothing of Janet and Doreen but their photographic likenesses for years, listened with mounting discomfort, for she was a woman who found it hard to make an appropriate rejoinder to another's hyperbole. As Auntie talked of "beaux" and "engagements" (the social type only) Myrtle envisioned the vacuous expressions of her second cousins. She wondered how Auntie could possibly conceive that those children were attractive.

Fenian Raid

She was saved by Howard, her first cousin, who was emboldened to come and pay his respects while buffered by a second person. He listened to Auntie Jane speak of Janet and Doreen a minute then heartily joined in.

"You know, I saw the young monkeys in Toronto last week. Met in the Round Room by chance and had lunch together. Really, they are quite the young ladies. They were looking for evening dresses."

Auntie's face grew more intense with this interest in her grandchildren. Her face went through its series of jerks, her hat bobbed. "Yes, yes. So difficult to find nowadays. Ah, but the pleasures young people have now! When I was a girl we were at home minding our younger brothers and sisters."

Her hand went out and touched Howard's cuff. "I remember wanting to go to a church social and I had to stay home and mind your Dad. He was a great one to get in trouble. I thought he was asleep and was frightened to death when I heard a clatter at the back of the house, over the summer kitchen. He had been quiet as a mouse in the old storeroom, playing with the old uniforms your grandfather wore in the Fenian raids. He had brought them tumbling down on him and had upset the lamp. Lucky he didn't burn himself to death."

A bleak look came on to the faces of Myrtle and Howard, immobile and quiet now. The story of grandfather's sword would follow now, and then the year of the frost, the year of the drought, Nathan's first boots.

Bessie unwittingly stopped the flow, by half turning.

"Sandwich, Auntie?" she said, proffering the plate.

Auntie could not refuse. Her little existence over her electric burner made party food delectable. She took one and ate it and Howard, in the saving moment, went back to the hallway whence he had come.

Tea was soon over. The men all seemed to have other things to do—golf, tennis, dinner. They were anxious to get out of their morning suits and back to watering the lawn, or their usual Sunday pursuits.

"I'll drive you home, Auntie," Alec said, as cars filled up and drove away.

She had been hoping he would ask her to stay for the evening but she nodded. "Thank you. Thank you, my dear boy."

She alighted from the car, erect, her thin body scarcely leaning on the cane. "Don't come in, my dear. I can manage," she said at the door, so he stopped to kiss her and left her there, waving gaily to him as he drove off.

Hard To Go Back

It was hard to go back to her room alone after the afternoon outing. She hesitated in the upper corridor then gave a knock on Mrs. Tait's door. Really, it was a let-down to come home and settle down. When there was no answer to her light tap she cast about in her mind for some small excitement. It was Sunday, and the movies were closed, and it was really too late to start off for vespers. She knocked again, this time more loudly. With relief she heard Mrs. Tait rise and come to the door.

"Do come in and listen to the radio with me," she said. "I must tell you about the lovely christening, and such a beautiful setting in Alec's home. My nephew, you know, and his son, and his dear little baby. Lovely, lovely."

The radio bait lured Mrs. Tait from her wicker rocker, where she had been sitting in contemplation of the sunshine which fell on the blank brick wall that faced her window. Auntie unlocked her room and flung the door open with a "come in, my dear" and then carefully removed her hat and placed it on a stand. Mrs. Tait moved towards the radio thinking that she would be in time for Ozzie and Harriet but Auntie stopped her. Fumbling in a lower drawer she said, "I just must show you a photograph of Alec as a boy, with my Cecil."

Mrs. Tait looked foiled and sat down on the edge of the lumpy bed in quiet resignation.

SERENADE

Words to fit the music of Schubert's "Serenade", following up Mr. J. M. Gibbon's suggestion.

SWEET, my song to thee goes flying;
All the night is still;
'Mid the moonlit trees 'tis dying,—
Dying on the hill!
But my love is waking, waking,
Like the starry skies,
Like the starry skies.
And the silver leaves are shaking
Dreamlike in our eyes,—
Dreamlike in our eyes.

Hark the nightingale is singing;
Sweet, it pleads with thee;
All its tones, so clear and ringing,
Plead indeed for me;
Well it knows a lover's longing;
All his pulse and pain,
All his pulse and pain.
How the notes of passion thronging,
Bid me hope again,
Bid me hope again.

Love is now my heart elating!
Come, implore I thee!
Sighing, yearning, I am waiting;
Come, and solace me,
And solace me!

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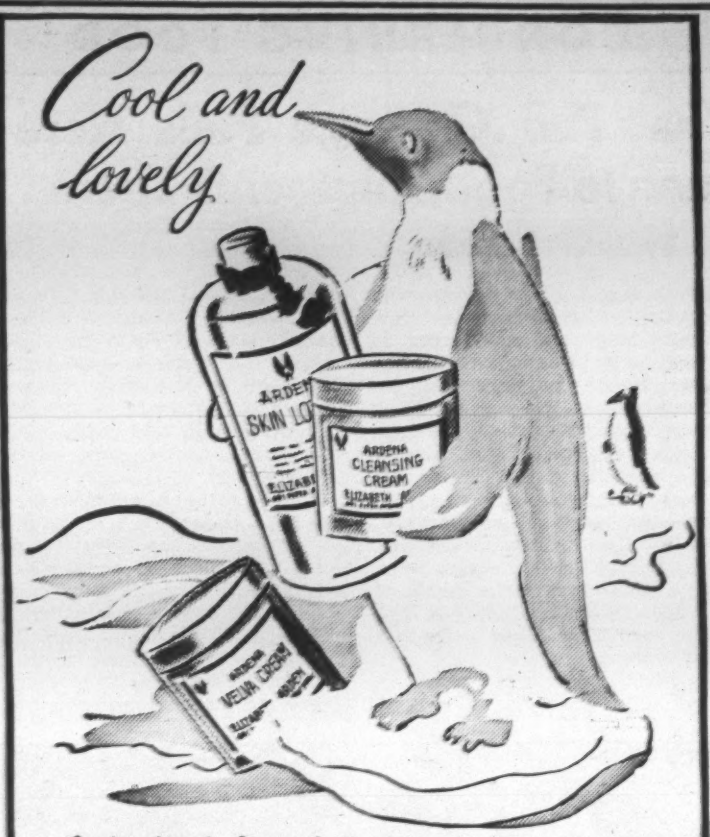

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CONCERNING FOOD

What Full Garbage Pails Here Mean to Food Shipments There

By JANET MARCH

SHE was one of those women who had made a great mistake when she bought herself what is called "a slack suit." It looked like pyjamas masquerading on the street and the cut of the trousers was far or rather very near to the cut of the lady's rear.

"There's nothing in that store!" she said angrily, putting down two large brown paper shopping bags so that she could give her whole attention to beefing to her companion. Out of the top of the bags were sticking a pound of butter, a carton of eggs, a package which looked as if it might be meat, a pound of coffee and a box of cereal.

"No shortening, no mayonnaise, no soap, no peanut butter, no canned fruit. I don't know what we are going to eat!" She picked up her load and waddled off down the street. It looked like quite a good meal she had right in her hand — eggs, perhaps ham, butter to put on her unrationed bread, and coffee to follow — a meal which most Europeans would enjoy.

This week I read a little book called "50 facts About U.N.R.A.A." It has a lot of interesting information and some heart rending pictures in it of starving children and men with only shirts on. Their knees are very bumpy, and their eyes deep set because everything save their bone structure has shrunk from starvation. There are some encouraging pictures too of Canadian wheat being unloaded, and American locomotives and trucks arriving to re-build the shattered communications of the countries U.N.R.A.A. serves. There are pictures of children being doctored and warm clothing waiting distribution.

Included in these pictures are sometimes U.N.R.A.A. workers, and though they don't look starved their expressions are more stricken than some of the people they serve. They look as if they have seen more than they can stand of the world's suffering. The slack suited lady yapping about the lack of food in Canada would, I bet, make them sick at both their stomachs and their hearts.

If you have a few doubts about where U.N.R.A.A. is getting you should read this booklet. Perhaps there is inadequate distribution and "squeeze" in China, and even in Europe everything may not get just where it should at the appointed moment, but it is still helping a lot of people who need help. To do our part in keeping overseas shipments of food up to the desired level, even though U.N.R.A.A. may be liquidated in October, we must economize all we can on all the foods which are exportable.

The punch bowl filled with chilled fruit juices, emanates coolness in its setting of white gladiolus and fragrant mint circlet, against the crispness of an organdy-inset cloth of white Irish handkerchief linen.

Meal Magic

Every time we do not buy something in a shop it helps, for then the shopkeeper orders a little less from the wholesaler who thus has more available supplies for overseas shipments. Of course we have to eat, but fresh vegetables and fresh fruit can't be sent abroad. We can concentrate on them and use as little meat, eggs, cheese and cereals as possible.

As well as not buying things we might like but don't need, we should use every bit of food we have and not feed the garbage can. The other day the March family turned up unexpectedly to a meal just before the marketing was going to be done. By most people's standards there was nothing to eat, and I went gloomily to the refrigerator and looked out even more gloomily at the vegetable garden.

The peas and first beans were over and the carrots, beets, tomatoes and corn were not ready. Half a loaf of stale bread was in the bread box, and nearly a pint of sour cream in the refrigerator soured because it had been taken to the beach on a picnic and not used but left in the heat for some time. There was no butter. Eight cold potatoes turned up and about half a pound of cooked round steak.

I made the cream into butter and put the butter and the buttermilk to chill. The bread became toast Melba, which is very good when eaten with fresh butter, or indeed eaten dry. The steak got chopped up finely and mixed in with the eight cold potatoes, also chopped. A tour of the garden produced some rather elderly beans but when cut very fine they wouldn't be so bad, and by a miracle the cherry tree has one branch which, although it faces south, always ripens much later than the rest of the crop.

Early Birds Missed

The birds who had cleaned every last cherry off the rest of the tree didn't know this and there were enough cherries to make a dish lightly stewed with as much sugar as could be spared added. Eaten hot with cream they seemed almost as good as a cherry pie, and no shortening used to make the pastry. The steak and potatoes were sautéed in the frying pan and we had a whole meal which seemed really to have been plucked out of the air. Of course not everyone has either a cherry tree or a bean row, or country cream, but even so a lot of us let far too much slide into the garbage can.

In this land of plenty we have become accustomed to buying a piece of meat for every meal, or else figuring out how many days the roast will do either cold or made up in some way. Our calculations usually err on the generous side. It has been easier for so long to buy the extra loaf of bread in case visitors dropped in, and to add a half pound of weight to the meat order to look after emergencies. These are luxurious ways which we must give up for the present if we are to share our food with the world.

The figures of the food which could be saved if every one ate an ounce of meat a day less and if all the crusts on bread were saved are astronomical, but astronomical too is the damage being done by starvation to millions of this world's inhabitants. Let's pull in our belts a few notches and watch what goes into the garbage can with an eagle eye.

• •

Ration Book No. 6 to Be Issued in September

RATION Book No. 6 will be distributed during the week of September 9-16. The work will be done by volunteer effort, and the burden of putting one of the books into the hand of every Canadian (about 12,000,000) will fall on Canada's Local Ration Boards, whose voluntary services have played such an important part in the successful operation of rationing throughout the war years.

World shortages of food, particularly those supplies needed by U.N.R.R.A. to prevent starvation in the countries where it operates; Canada's commitments through the Combined Food Board to Great Britain and other countries; the necessity for fair distribution of food stuffs not produced in Canada in sufficient quantity, such as sugar; and domestic shortages of some products, such as butter, have made necessary the distribution of Book No. 6.

The same general scheme of pastel colored sheets as that used in Book 5 will be continued, with the addition of special markings to identify them in case of attempted counterfeit. The cover tag will be yellow.

The dates on which distributing centres will be open are fixed locally. Consumers should watch their daily and weekly papers and listen for radio announcements giving dates on which centres will be open in their own locality, the location of the centres and the hours they will be open. To obtain a book the consumer must present at a distributing centre the green RB 191 card from his present ration book, fully completed. The RB 191 should not be torn out of the book. The card should be fully completed at home, in ink, left in the book, and both the card and book presented to the volunteer worker at the centre.

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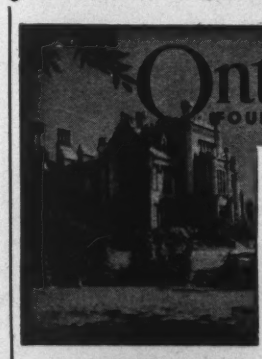
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THE OTHER PAGE

"Operation Dove-Quail"

By W. SHERWOOD FOX

IN A company of friends one good story prompts another. Just now, in the congenial companionship of a recent number of SATURDAY NIGHT, I am inspired by Alan Moorehead's fascinating account of "Operation Penguin" to tell of a remarkable avian "operation" I myself witnessed in Arizona. Of all the diverse natural phenomena this State offers, this left on my memory by far the deepest impression. Canyons of fabulous depth, towering cliffs and pinnacles stained in all the colors of the rainbow, league upon league of the floral bounty of the desert—of acacia, mesquite and cactus—these were to me almost trivial compared with the marvellous sight I am about to describe.

Of the varied native fauna of the Arizona desert the mourning dove is the most conspicuous by reason of its vast numbers. It is the western variety of the species that spends its summers in Southern Ontario. This is the bird which rudely awakens us in the early morning with its sad laments and during the day startles us by shooting up from the highway before our motor car. Only an expert can tell the physical difference between the eastern and western forms. But the outstanding difference is obvious even to a greenhorn: the western dove is gregarious, not in its nesting, but in its social habits. Both varieties nest in solitary single pairs, not in colonies.

In early autumn our doves bid Ontario farewell and hie away to some sunny southland—to Georgia, Florida, Alabama—and possibly a few strays find their way over the mountains into Arizona. At any rate, in winter the adult desert doves gather in enormous companies for protection at night. They congregate in the vast natural thickets of mesquite and palo verde, in the dense coppices of exotic tamarisk and oleander, or even in groves of date palms, olives and citrus fruits.

But there are two races of birds that take part in the "operation", just as there are two on Phillip Island off the coast of Australia—penguins and gulls. The second in this case is the quail. This is not the Bobwhite of southwestern Ontario, but the somewhat larger and more picturesque bird, Gambel's, or the California quail. No one who has ever seen it in its native haunts can ever forget its distinctive marks, particularly its intriguing scimitar-like topknot. Like the dove this species, too, in populous colonies seeks shelter each night in dense clumps of wild or planted shrubs and trees, each morning scattering over the desert to forage for its living among the creosote bushes, rabbit brush and cacti.

During the day we leave both breeds of birds to their own devices. It is their homing at sundown—"Operation Dove-Quail"—that interests us.

IT WAS in the evening of January 22 last that I saw it. Without doubt, the character of the spot where we stood accounted to a unique degree for the tremendous magnitude of the "operation" and intensified its peculiar impressiveness. The place being a veritable metropolis of doves and quail at once guaranteed the numbers required to make an extraordinary spectacle and supplied the perfect theatre from which to view it.

This favored place lies about twenty miles northwest of Phoenix. It is the only eminence of ground in this part of the flat Salt River Valley worthy of being called a hill. Too high to be watered by the irrigation canals fed by the Roosevelt Dam, it was designed by nature to remain forever arid and barren. But its owner changed all that. Deep down he found copious streams of underground water. This he brought to the surface by artesian wells and led it by ditch and pipe to all parts of his property. Under its magic the hill was transfigured. Its flanks became clad with orderly groves of olives and of the several kinds of citrus trees. Its broad summit acquired a crown of various greens made up of the thickly massed foliage of exotic trees and shrubs, notably the West Indian carib and the Mediterranean oleander and pomegranate.

But the west side of the eminence was left unplanted. Indeed, it was sheared off perpendicularly, a retaining wall was built against it, and a level platform of lawn spread along the edge. This space flanked on either side by spire-like cypress trees makes an ideal lookout, not unlike that which graces many a mountain villa in Italy. In front from north to south stretches a panorama of typical desert dotted as far as the eye can see with creosote bushes and giant *saguaro* cactus. To the west—directly in front—lies the range of the tawny White Tank mountains, perhaps fifteen miles away.

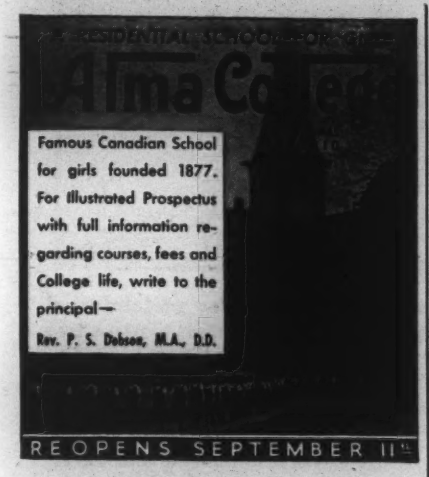
Such was the stage with the scenery in place on that evening in late January. The sun was due to set at five minutes to six. We were in our place by five-thirty. All about us there was absolute peace. Not a creature moved nor uttered a sound, as if all living things were awed by the just-forming colors of the sunset. Thus it was for five minutes. Then of a sudden the quiet was broken by the shrill whistle of wings. We turned sharply to our right. From the north—from the direction of the famous Luke Flying Field—came a long file of mourning doves which in a minute flew over us straight into the oleanders behind us. Then ensued a disgraceful, noisy squabble among these peaceful creatures as each fought with the other for a preferred resting place for the night. Scarcely was this unseemly scene over when more files of the returning birds appeared. Now they were coming from every quarter. From as far away as vision could reach they were homeward bound, long lines of them like living radii all directed towards the centre of the circle where we stood. One line in particular we could see in the dim southwest coming from a gap between mountain ranges, the very pass through which we knew the Gila River wound its way towards the Gulf of California. As each file reached its refuge its members repeated the same clamorous struggle for advantage. In ten minutes—almost to the second—it was all over. Peace reigned again. Wondering if there was any room left in the thickets, we turned to go.

"Wait a while," said our friends. "Wait till the moment of sunset."

Just as the sun went below the clear-cut line of the horizon we saw in the twilight little flashes of movement among the creosote bushes. Living things were stirring, but whether bird or beast, we could not say. For a time we stared with straining vision through our binoculars. Nothing was distinct; all we could perceive was a few moving blurs gradually becoming more defined. Then in a flash our minds saw what our eyes saw: the quails were *walking* home. Yes, *walking* home! The very thought that birds of the air, endowed by their creator with the gift of swiftness, should prefer this leisurely means of locomotion seemed like a rebuke to our human impatience and craving for speed.

Slowly, and almost nonchalantly, the little creatures were trudging in from every direction. They did not advance in defined files as did the doves, yet in general their courses were all directed like radii straight to the one centre. When a score or so came close to the foot of the wall they fanned out into a line parallel to it, and then with a sudden concerted lift of wings they sped over our heads to the compact growth behind and there, like the doves before them, fought riotously for their roosts in a shelter where it seemed that no space for even another feather was left. But yet this scene was repeated again and again by flock after flock for fully ten minutes. Then as if on the stroke of a clock, all was quiet once more. The inhabitants of the city of birds had all come home and now that light of the city had gone out behind the mountains, they were ready for rest.

Silently we withdrew. Wonder subdued words. We all knew we had just had the rare privilege of witnessing a marvel. We had seen nature at work on her own grand scale in one of her moods of great precision, a mood that may be only a phase of her creative power itself. On a stupendous material stage she had perfectly synchronized such immaterial things as the subtlest gradations of light and the essential vital impulses of myriads upon myriads of living creatures. The consummate exactness of the timing seemed to blend the animate and inanimate into a single unity. Surely the powers that wrought this effect were not many, but One!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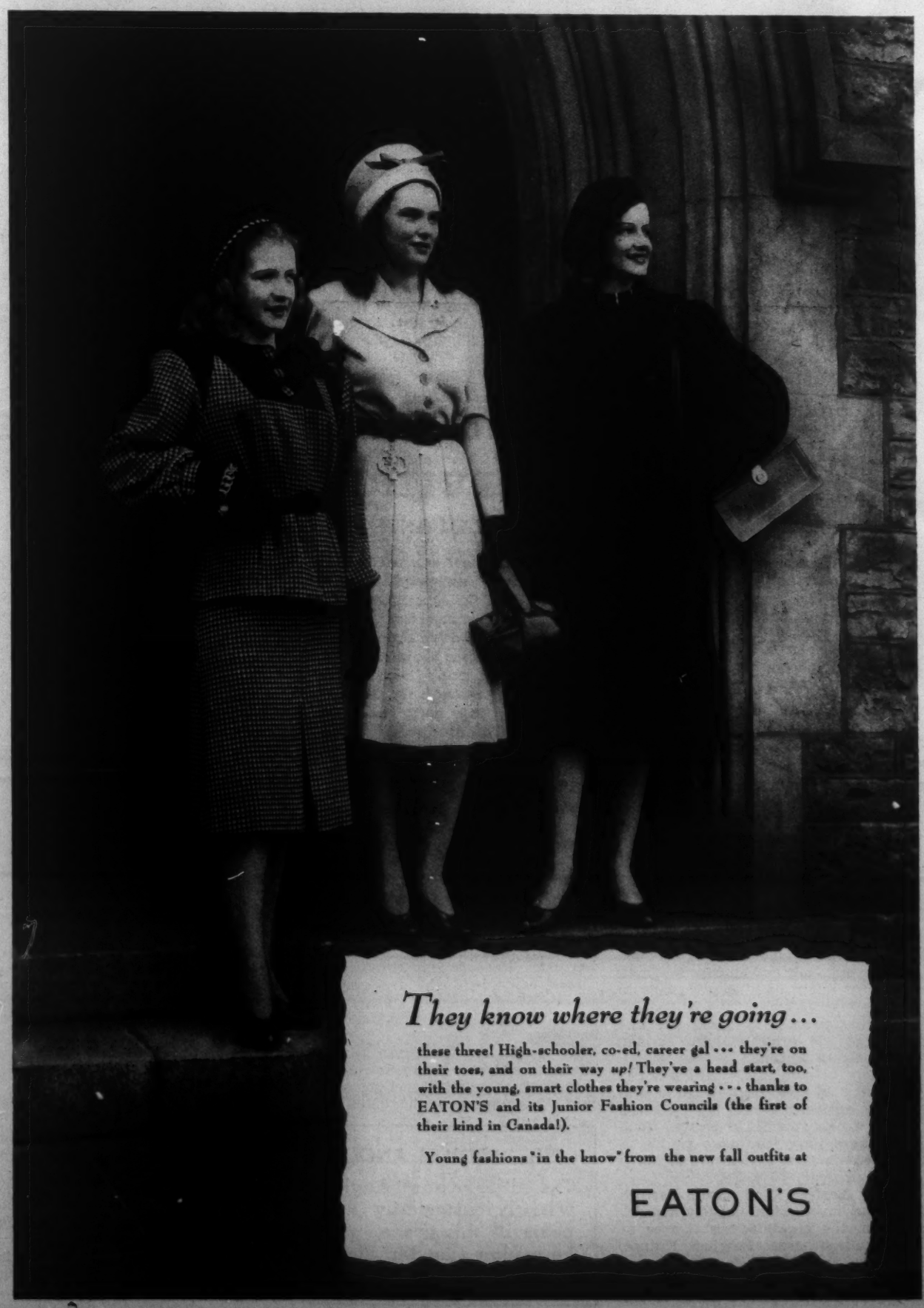

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"Return to Potsdam" Needed in Germany

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

It is to be hoped that a "return to Potsdam" will be urged when the Foreign Ministers meet again in October, says Mr. Marston. Despite its faults, the Potsdam Agreement at least provided a working arrangement on which the German problem could be tackled.

However we may disapprove of Soviet methods, we have to admit that they achieve solid results. Lack of a definite policy in Germany's western zones gives the administrators no clear course to follow, and does not enable them to encourage an economic policy which would bring this semi-feudal country in line with current practice.

London.

IT IS assumed that the Foreign Ministers will confer again in October in a final attempt to resolve the German deadlock, and for political peace and economic stability it is to be profoundly hoped that they will succeed.

There were glimmerings of hope in the discussions in July, but as yet no common ground for agreement on Germany's economic future. Plans for the merging of the Western zones, with the professed idea of making a move towards the unification of Germany envisaged in the Potsdam Agreement have since taken definite shape. At the time of writing, however, the British Cabinet is reconsidering the matter.

If this plan goes through it will finally bar the road to further progress, for the hint of Four Power agreement will remain unrealized. If the Anglo-U.S. zone becomes a fact, Germany will be split into two parts, one part incorporated in Western, the other in Eastern Europe; and the two parts will inevitably be in conflict. The Potsdam Agreement, covering denazification, unification of a purged state, and reparations due from that state to the countries which it ravaged, will have collapsed.

There are faults to be found with Potsdam; they have been found, and perhaps exaggerated. But it does at least provide a working basis on which "the German problem" can be tackled. And one cause for hope in the July discussions was the demand on both sides for "a return to Potsdam." It is to be hoped that another effort will be made to reach agreement on that basis before any decision is made which rules out agreement altogether.

Faults Shared

The accusations on both sides of non-fulfilment of the terms are well known and do not need repeating. Dispassionately, one must admit that there have been faults on both sides, but, even if one side were completely in the right, independent action would not necessarily be justified. It might be a disadvantage to all parties — except the Allies' implacable enemies in Germany; and it might do grievous harm to the economy of Europe.

There is, it is true, well developed industry in the Eastern zone and more agriculture in the Western than recent publicity on the food shortages have led many people to believe—in fact, agriculture is fairly evenly spread.

But Eastern and South-Eastern Europe have become largely dependent on the great industrial area of the Ruhr, whereas Belgium, France, Britain, and the United States, are all interested in supplying machinery and manufactured goods to the West; while Eastern and South-Eastern Europe are the Continent's granary and do not need the whole East-German output. East-West trade would, of course, be possible in theory but with Potsdam broken down it would be an unknown quantity.

Incorporation of the Ruhr into a Western bloc on this basis would be a source of embarrassment as soon as German heavy industry was on its feet again. The West would suffer far more than the East, for surplus capacity is a heavy burden in depression, and, on the other side, there are huge possibilities of developing the East-German-Polish-Czechoslovakian industrial belt into a new focal area of Europe.

Politically the Western zone would be faced with equal difficulties. Its formation would be regarded by the Germans of whatever zone as a move to disintegrate their country; and, however little consideration one may have for their national self-esteem, the need for a cooperative attitude at some stage is obvious, unless it is intended to administer Germany indefinitely from the outside, without ever attempting to incorporate a purged country in the European system.

The slow progress of the purge would reinforce the questioning of the politically-awakened in the Western zone and would be a strong weapon of propaganda from the East. Denazification has been carried to some lengths, but it has not gone deep—the sudden decision not to take over the huge Vereinigte Stahlwerke combine has undoubtedly made a bad impression on those who hoped that Nazism was to be dug out by the roots.

However we in the West may disapprove of Soviet methods we have to admit that, on the facts of the matter, they have achieved solid results. There is not in the Soviet zone (so it is reliably reported—the writer's personal knowledge is limited to the British zone) that purposeless lethargy which is the most depressing feature of the West. The conscientiousness of some of the Western administrators is notable, but they are helpless in the face of a policy—or lack of one—which gives them no clear directive to break away from the sordid past and encourage the people to develop their own brighter future.

Argument of Weakness

This lethargy is one reason for the demand from the Western zones that more primary produce should be released from the East, and that the reparation program should not be pushed ahead too fast. This is the argument of weakness. The British, U.S. and French administrations can make a stronger case without the implied admission that they have been unable to get their zones working well enough to make Potsdam a reality.

Their bargaining power will be immensely strengthened if they carry the purge to its logical conclusion, help the German democrats to use the vitality which they have already shown is latent and encourage an economic policy which will bring this semi-feudal country into line with current practice.

On such a basis there would be no need for severance — for the Russians have already modified their objections to German industrial revival. And, on such a basis, the £50 million a year which Mr. Byrnes says the Germans are costing the U.S. taxpayer and £80 million which Mr. Bevin quotes as the British taxpayers' burden, can be gradually scaled down—by making the country a going concern, without the danger that it will direct its new-found energy towards aggression.

Canadian Wheat Saves Starving Millions

By LIAM ANTHONY O'LEARY

Canadian wheat is carried down to the coast and stored in elevators. Then the wheat is loaded on ships destined for England. This article, written shortly after Britain's decision to ration bread, follows the ship's course from Vancouver through the Strait of Magellan and north into the Atlantic Ocean. The ship's destination is changed to Gibraltar and from there to points unknown. The British may be deprived of their Canadian wheat, but they know that they are saving millions of lives by sharing it.

Gibraltar.

STRETCHING like a great golden sea over millions of square acres, are the wheat belts of the prairie provinces of Canada at the time of the harvest. Reaped and threshed by power machinery, the fat grain is carried down to the sea, and stored in elevators to await sea shipment to Britain.

At Vancouver the grain dock is silent, a contrast to the rattle and roar that issues from other sections of the port. Pouring down the fluted concrete elevators, the grain slips under its own weight into pipes that convey it to the hold of the ship. The vessel lies under a spreading cloud of yellow grain dust, with hatches only slightly uncovered and ready to be sealed in the event of a sudden rain. At intervals the flow is stopped, and trimmers clamber down into the hold to adjust the grain down to a safe level.

Laws concerning the carriage of grain are more severe, even than those governing the carriage of petrol, for grain is a dangerous cargo. Extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent the grain shifting and thus capsizing the ship, and an additional danger is that of water reaching the cargo in quantities sufficient to burst the vessel asunder by the pressure of the swelling grain.

The Blue Peter flag at the foremast announces to all that the vessel is about to sail, and firemen patiently adjust the fires under the three great boilers, bringing the steam pressure up to full capacity. A prolonged blast on the siren, and an adjustment of flags, indicates that the pilot is aboard, and that the ship will shortly straddle her four hundred feet of length across the fairway.

Clear of the wharf and the ropes aboard aft, the vessel can safely manoeuvre under her own power. With various helm and engine movements she makes her way out through the narrow, rock-bound channels.

In the broad waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, the pilot is dropped, his little motor dory dances clear.

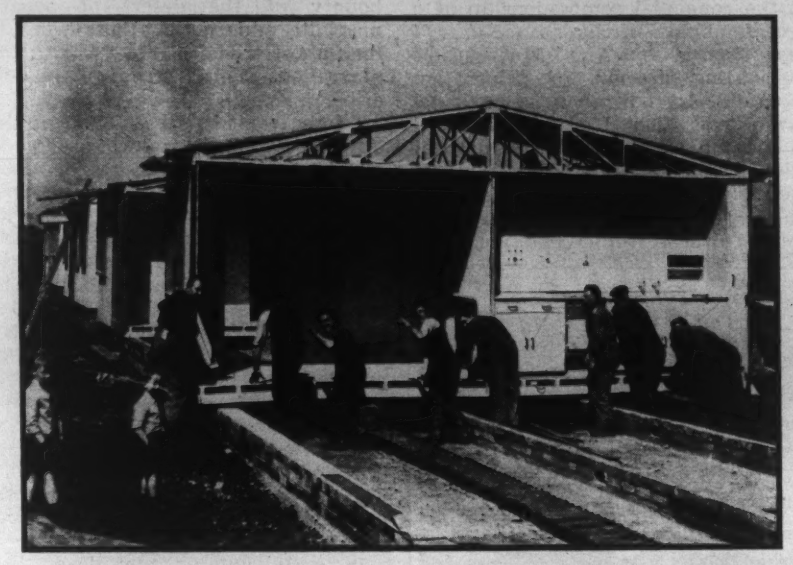
Day by day the peaks of the Pacific seaboard overshadow the ship; and

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

Britain Tackles Housing With Aluminum Prefabrications



In various parts of Britain, aluminum is being used for prefabricated bungalows. These come in four units which, when erected, contain two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, bathroom and hall. Some have gas cookers and refrigerators, while others will be all-electric. Above, the first of the four sections is driven up to a prepared foundation, and the unit is then lowered to a runway, pushed forward on rollers, and manoeuvered into position. Below, the kitchen is pushed into place.

Prospective tenants at Worsley, Lancs., inspect a new bungalow which was erected in an hour—if it's a rush job, it can be done in 45 minutes.

At Luton, Beds., a housewife examines the up-to-date kitchen equipment.

(*Continued from Page 22*)

abreast of San Francisco the faint outline of the Golden Gate bridge is seen, showing through the land haze. Leaving the land, the ship steers out to give the rocks and shoals of the Chilean Coast a wide berth. She is alone and out of touch with the world, until the signal station at Punta Arenas transmits to London the news of her passing; news which is published next day in the shipping papers.

The Strait of Magellan with its swift tidal rip forms no problem to a modern steamer, unlike the sailing vessels of old, whose masters invariably preferred to chance the fierce winds of Cape Horn. Up the eastern coast of South America the vessel sets a course for Jamaica. The engines have been running day and night, non-stop for five weeks, and coal bunkers are getting low.

A brief few hours in the tropical paradise of Port Royal, through the splendor of the sun, and the color of the flowers, which mean a lot to seatired senses.

The course is set to make a passage through the storms and fogs of the Atlantic Ocean. The crew are happy, for no land masses lie between the ship and home, and even the rising winds are welcomed.

Once more the ship is isolated, and the world forgets her existence. Boring days and nights; some of the crew develop that disease peculiar to homeward-bound ships. Known as the "Channel Fevers" it is characterized by little outbursts of singing and dancing.

Each day the wireless operator listens to the schedules from the Rugby station, a medley of pipes and roars over the air. Through that awful cacaphony a signal stands clear. The ship's identification letters! The world has remembered the ship and her nine thousand tons of grain. The message reads: ". . . Cancel previous instructions and proceed to Gibraltar for orders. . . . Acknowledge."

Diversion to the Rock

Newspapers in Britain announce the report of food agreement, whereby the diversion of wheat destined for Britain is made, and an official of the Ministry of Food passes the memo to the Ministry of Transport.

The rock fortress, looming large in the night, flashes a signal ordering the ship to close the harbor. A boat brings out the new orders and a chart of the area through which the ship must pass.

Through the calm waters of the Mediterranean the ship steams, her disappointed crew gazing regretfully at the trail that takes them away from home.

Nine thousand tons of wheat multiplied many times diverted from Britain's stocks. British ships and seamen turning away from home, while the smaller loaf is established. Sailors grumble. . . . but they know only too well, that their ship and its precious cargo is a matter of life and death for millions of innocent people.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Upper Canada Mines Now Holds 12,000 Feet Along Ore Zones

By JOHN M. GRANT

ACQUISITION of the Brock and East Ward properties has added greatly to the potentialities of Upper Canada Mines, eastern Kirkland Lake gold producer, and the merger now has a lineal length on the ore zone of approximately 12,000 feet and an overall acreage of 1,307, with the 600-foot working shaft, diamond drilling and underground workings on Brock, as well as the diamond drilling on East Ward, all stated to be related to Upper Canada's No 2 shaft "L" structure. Since commencement of production nearly eight years ago Upper Canada has had to the end of April, output of over $8,000,000 and distributed dividends to shareholders of approximately $1,645,000. The annual report recently issued shows a better position than in the previous 12 months with production up over $50,000, net profit slightly higher and working capital up over $68,000.

•

Most of the development has, and is being done, in the No. 2 shaft area, which was completed to the 1,250-foot level last August, and all levels have made ore, although the lateral extent of ore on all levels is not known as yet. An expanded program of lateral development followed completion of the shaft and R. J. Henry, general manager, reports that the four new levels from 875 to 1,250 inclusive, were partially opened up with very encouraging results. The three levels from the 500 to 750 inclusive, were extended westward, and ore was developed in an area not previously known to be productive. The drives from the No. 1 shaft on the 1,000 and 1,750-foot levels towards the No. 2 shaft are making progress and lateral drilling 1,250 feet east of the No. 2 shaft location on the 1,750-foot horizon has intersected commercial values which officials anticipate are likely to be important. As a consequence of the proving of the No. 2 zone to this depth it is expected the No. 2 shaft will be deepened to a depth of 1,750 feet and lower as expeditiously as possible.

•

Upper Canada in the year ended April 30, 1946, treated 87,591 tons of ore for a production of $1,055,149, or $12.05 per ton as against 80,731 tons and $993,197, or $12.30 a ton in the preceding 12 months. The net profit was $172,865 as compared with $163,091 in the previous fiscal year. The acquisition of the Brock and East Ward properties has changed the issued share position from 2,963,009 to 3,274,827 shares, the capital having been increased during the year to 3,500,000 shares. Net working capital at the end of the year was $573,520, as against $505,257 at the close of the previous period.

•

Sinking of a new five-compartment shaft at the Quemont Mining Corporation property, in Rouyn township, Quebec, adjoining Noranda Mines on the north, is expected to commence in about three months with a temporary plant. Foundations for permanent buildings and plant will be completed this year, if possible, and erection of permanent buildings will follow in 1947. The parent company, Mining Corporation of Canada, reports that three drills are operating three shifts on the 200 and 900-foot levels. Since ice conditions forced the drills off Osisko Lake, surface drilling has been on a greatly reduced scale. Drilling fom the 900-foot horizon has been largely of an exploratory nature. Work recently has been concentrated in the vicinity of a sulphide body encountered early in the year along the 913 drive. Drilling has indicated good copper and gold content at one horizon just below the level.

Due to the non-delivery of some equipment because of strikes the sinking of an inside shaft at Senator-Rouyn Limited, in Rouyn township, Quebec, will be delayed a few months. It was expected a start would be made this month on the shaft which will open up a number of levels below the 1,875-foot horizon. While there has been no definite word as to how big the sinking program will be, tentative plans call for it to go another 1,000 or 1,500 feet. As the ore position on the newest levels is in good shape the delay is not expected to be of much conse-

(*Continued on Page 27*)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E. Y., Preston, Ont.—By National McLarty, I presume you mean NATIONAL MALARTIC GOLD MINES. If so, this company owns an inactive gold prospect in Fourniere and Malartic townships, Quebec. One group adjoins Malartic Gold Fields on the northwest with the other adjoining north of East Malartic and Sladen. A substantial ore tonnage has been indicated on the latter group and it shapes up as a low grade mine. The war prevented further progress on the property, but results to date are now being studied, also the labor and housing situation with a view to reopening and the laying out of plans. Finances for development were provided by Noranda, Hollinger and Quebec Mining Corporation, with the latter having direction of the operation. The agreement with the above mentioned companies provides for a reorganization whereby shareholders of National Malartic will receive one share of new stock for each two presently held.

A. M. B., Holloway, Ont. — As FLICKA RED LAKE MINES is in the early prospect stage its speculative possibilities are still to be determined. The property consists of 16 claims at Fry Lake, lying in the area between Red Lake and the Pickle Crow section, Northwestern Ontario. Three parallel veins were located in surface work. A length of 97 feet has been exposed, carrying continuous values on widths of 15 to 63 inches, ranging from $2.45 to $16.45 at $35 gold. Numerous commercial channel samples are reported from this vein. Earlier in the year the company reported diamond drilling was planned with first exploration to cut all veins, to be followed by closer drilling of veins Nos. 1 and 2. Finances were reported for exploration purposes.

A. M. G., Toronto, Ont.—Yes, LAPASKA MINES, adjoining to the east of Louvicourt Goldfields property, in Louvicourt township, Quebec, still must be considered a "speculative proposition", but some excellent values are being obtained in diamond drilling in the central zone. It appears that this zone consists of a series of flat lying lenses limited in north-south width but, elongated in the east-west direction, the whole lying within a diorite dike. Core lengths have given widths up to 45 feet and the zone now has been extended to 500 feet in length along the strike. Recent drilling is about 6,000 feet west of where the cross-sectional exploration was done. From this point 2,000 feet to the west boundary has been tested with encouraging results.

P. S. D., London, Ont.—ONTARIO TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD. reports a tobacco crop of $126,657 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1946, with net loss for the period of $8,909. Deficit on March 31 was increased from $259.44 to $4,426.59. J. F. MacKay, president, says that although the minimum price per pound received during the past year was higher than for several years the amount received per acre was the lowest for several years, the yield per acre having been so low. Due to the difficulty of securing sharemen, the company was not in a position to operate all the farms. For the current year the planned acreage of the company is 25 per cent greater than last year.

H. H. K., Montreal, Que.—A diamond drilling program has been proceeding for two or three months on the property of PORT COLDWELL MINES & METALS in Eastern Ontario to determine the size and grade of the deposit. The company investigated the question of milling and the economic features of the nepheline industry and decided it would be necessary to go into it on a large scale, if possible. Hence, the present further exploration by drilling to prove whether or not a 300 or 400 tons mill would be warranted. Some of the mill equipment is already on the ground but directors desire more definite information before committing themselves to the large expenditure that would be necessitated.

W. B. M., Marathon, Ont.—A couple of years ago NEWBEC MINES commenced distribution of its assets which consisted of blocks of shares in Norbec Copper Mines and Lartic Mines. The transfer agent is the Chartered Trust and Executor Company, Toronto, and the holdings are being distributed on the basis of one Norbec for each 10 Newbec and two shares Lartic for each 23 shares Newbec held. The Norbec copper-gold prospect in Dufresnoy township, Quebec, was acquired from Newbec, Lake Dufault Mines, Beattie Gold Mines, Ventures and others, and comprises 1,600 acres. A shaft has been sunk to 250 feet and a winze to 375 feet with development at several levels. Drilling was carried out by Noranda but the results were not favorable. Lartic is also inactive.

P. J. F., Brockville, Ont. — The WATERLOO MFG. CO., LTD., has reported net earnings for 1945 of $87,583. In 1944 profits were $92,456, equal to $2.24 per common share. Operating profits in 1945 were $189,076 as compared with $219,000 for the previous year. A. T. Thom, president, reports war orders have been completed, and a new company, the Construction Machinery Company of Canada, has been incorporated, for

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Is Decline Imminent?

By HARUSPEX

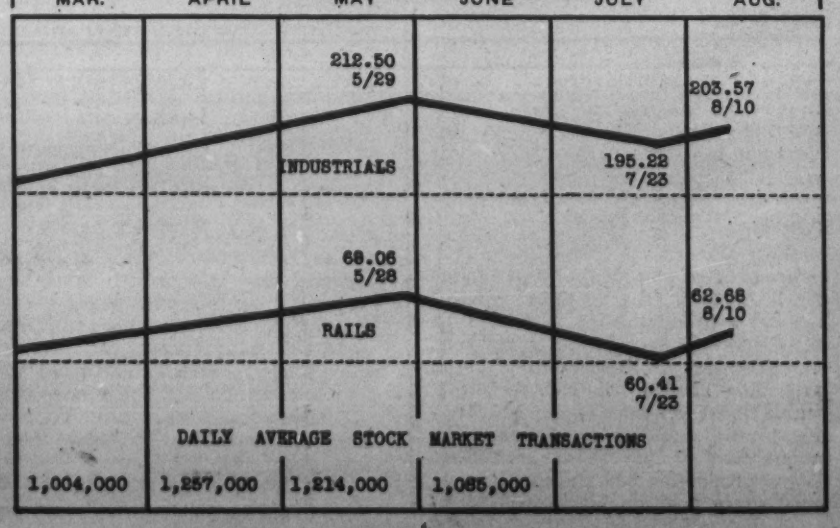
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: With post-war recovery now under way, the New York one to two-year market trend that dominates Canadian stock prices, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed since February, is regarded as forward.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.31 on the rail average.

August is normally a month characterized by market strength. Even in years designated as decidedly on the bear side, this tendency has been noted. The reason behind such a pattern is probably recognition by the market of the approaching yearly upturn in trade and the usual discounting of one or more months of such upturn. Accordingly, the stock market is just now entering an interval when, at least, the seasonal pull should be in an upward direction. Adjournment of the American Congress should likewise be considered as falling on the constructive side of the ledger since the uncertainties as to what the legislators will do and how such enactments will affect business can be laid at rest. Under the circumstances, the averages may be said to now have the best chance of recent months of displaying any upward trend that may be inherent in them.

As previously stated, the action of the market since early February, when viewed in broad perspective, gives us the impression that an interval of accumulation in stocks is under way. Such a formation has been frequently witnessed as a pause or interlude in the course of a broad advance. It serves to permit various stock groups to readjust to such changes in their individual outlooks as may have taken place during the preceding months of market advance, and it also eliminates weak holdings of stocks before the next phase of advance gets under way. Factors that would seem to support advance over the last half are the anticipated rising trend of earnings and the plethora of credit. So long as the railroad and industrial averages, therefore, can hold above their lows of the past six months, there would seem strong reasons for expecting an eventual upward spurt of sizable dimensions. Only the decisive breaking of such lows on volume, as would be disclosed by closes in both averages at or below 59.40 and 185.01, would upset the pattern.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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the purpose of organizing the sale and distribution of products. The quotas for farm implements have been increased over the previous year, but delays in obtaining materials have effected production, he states.

A. Y. J., Toronto, Ont.—The upturn in the price of YELLOWKNIFE GOLD shares undoubtedly indicated the belief of speculators that B.E.A.R. would relinquish the 30 cent options held for some years on large blocks of the stock, as a consequence of the legal action. A proposal that B.E.A.R. absorb its subsidiary Yellowknife Gold on the basis of one B.E.A.R. for two Yellowknife shares was abandoned early in 1945. In June Chief Justice McRuer dismissed a motion made by counsel for J. J. Gray to enforce an agreement by which B.E.A.R. was to return to Yellowknife Gold 700,000 shares of the latter company purchased some time ago under an option agreement between the two companies in 1936. Evidently directors of B.E.A.R. consider the agreement is unfair and are willing to have the courts decide the issue. At the same time Justice McRuer granted another part of the motion, namely, an injunction restraining B.E.A.R. from dealing in any manner with the stock until the matters at issue are decided. The B.E.A.R. operations now appear likely to become active, the directors having appointed N.H.C. Fraser, of Frobisher, as manager, and are reported planning to initiate a new campaign on several of the properties owned and controlled.

B. V. J., Guelph, Ont. — Ownership of RIVERSIDE SILK MILLS LTD., of Galt, has changed hands and a new board of directors has been installed with Leslie A. Dunbar as president. The McCormick family, holding control of the company, have, with the exception of D. W. McCormick, disposed of their interests. Hamilton J. Stewart, K.C., Toronto, is vice-president, and Carl M. Dare of Kitchener is the new treasurer.

F. M., Montreal, Que.—The recently announced intention of BROWN BOUSQUET MINES is to proceed with clearing of the surface on the property in Bousquet township, Quebec, and choose, if necessary, the site for a shaft. This will also facilitate the examination of the zone which has been traced by diamond drilling over a distance of 800 feet. Hole No. 26 gave gold values of $38.50 a ton over five feet and $15.01 over 2½ ft. A contract for several thousand feet of deep diamond drilling is being arranged by Halden Red Lake Mines. Shallow drilling which has been proceeding on the property adjoining Madsen, has intersected four zones ranging up to 15 feet in width. . . . Two drills are currently operating at MILES RED LAKE, in the west part of the area. An assay of $114.10 has just been reported for a core length of three feet in the newly-found carbonate zone about a mile south of the main showing. The company plans a shaft to an initial depth of 500 feet and surface drilling is also to be continued this summer.

C. H. P., Hamilton, Ont.—I would suggest the forwarding of your receipt for Mylamaque stock to the Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, 70 Richmond St. West, Toronto, and they will advise you as to the necessary procedure to secure your shares in MYLAMAQUE MINES LIMITED. Brewis & White, local brokers, are the financial sponsors of the company. Diamond drilling is proceeding at the property and a good hole was reported last month. Details of the drilling will not be released until at least four holes have been completed but, first results are regarded as possibly indicting a major break of large tonnage possibilities. The company's financial position is satisfactory. Current assets at the beginning of the year totalled close to $90,000 plus investments in the Jacknife and Clicker properties, at book value of $42,000.

W.M.F., Peterborough, Ont.—Sales of NATIONAL HOSIERY MILLS LTD. are estimated at $1,800,000 for 1946, an increase of 22 per cent over $1,475,493 for 1945, E. B. Eastburn, president, reports. Earnings for the period Jan. 1 to May 25, 1946, totalled $92,822, equal on the new capitalization to $1.13 a share on the class "A" preference stock, and $1.78, after provision for dividends, on the class "B." The balance sheet at May 25 lists current assets at $765,144 and liabilities at $380,458, leaving a net working capital of $384,686. A change in capital structure was approved by stockholders at a meeting in June, when the calling of the preferred on Oct. 1, 1946, and the sub-division of the issued common into 81,896 shares of class "A" and 40,993 shares of class "B," no par value, was approved.

E. V., Ottawa, Ont.—GOLD ROCK MINING SYNDICATE was succeeded by GOLD ROCK MINES and I understand the latter company lost its property to Vaughan Mines, however, no activity has been reported by this company for a number of years.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: — (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser — a study of Canadian stock habits — answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

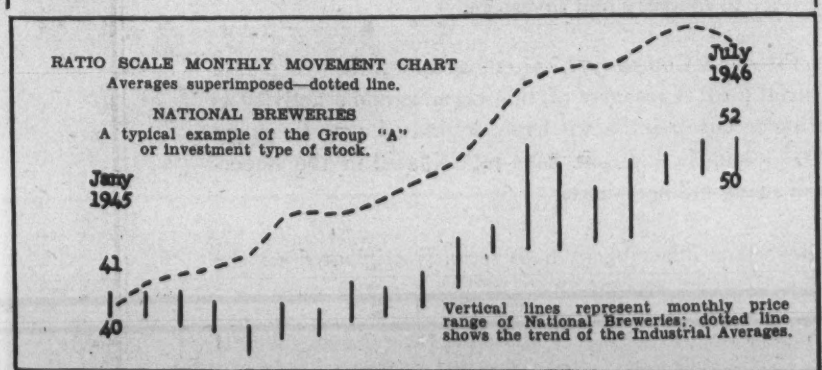
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

NATIONAL BREWERIES, LTD.

			Averages	Nil. Breweries
PRICE 31 July 1946	—	$50.50		
YIELD	—	3.9%		
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	97	Last 12 months Up 32.9%	Up 25.5%
GROUP	—	"A"	Last 1 month Down 3.8%	Down 2.9%
FACTORS	—	Neutral	1942 low—1946 high Up 160.0%	Up 141.8%


RATIO SCALE MONTHLY MOVEMENT CHART
Averages superimposed—dotted line.
NATIONAL BREWERIES
A typical example of the Group "A" or investment type of stock.
July 1946
52
50
Jany 1945
41
40
Vertical lines represent monthly price range of National Breweries; dotted line shows the trend of the Industrial Averages.

SUMMARY—The task of appraising the value and habits of common stocks would be much simpler if they would all conform to pattern in a manner similar to National Breweries.

In the preface to each of these analyses it is stated, as above, that all active and well-distributed stocks advance with the Averages, but that the investment type does not move as fast as the Averages. Reference to the figures and chart above readily confirms these facts about National Breweries. In addition, its long consistent dividend record has established its worth as an investment in the eyes of the public, as can be seen from its Investment Index of 97. It is, in other words, a very typical investment stock with a Neutral rating.

There is nothing to indicate any near term change in the habits or rating of National Breweries. It is considered eligible for investment by Insurance Companies in Canada.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Should End Duplication of Reports by Provinces and the Dominion

By GEORGE GILBERT

Under the existing system of divided jurisdiction in insurance between the Dominion and the Provinces, insurance companies doing a country-wide business under Dominion registry are required to make returns not only to the Dominion but also to the Provinces.

This results in much needless duplication and extra expense, and so has a direct bearing on the cost of insurance. Accordingly, in the interest of the insuring public no time should be lost in bringing to an end the multiplicity of statements required by the Provinces from Dominion licensees.

AS THE premiums charged for insurance of any kind must be sufficient to cover not only the losses and claims but also the expenses of doing business, it is apparent that any unnecessary outlay which the companies are required to make only further adds to the cost of insurance to the public. It has long been recognized by those familiar with the administration of companies transacting a country-wide business that there is urgent need in the interest of economy of doing away with costly duplication in the preparation of statements and filing of documents by Dominion registered companies with the Provincial governments as well as with the Dominion government.

It may be recalled that the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, in its submission to the 1938 Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations recommended that such duplication be discontinued, and that if the Constitution imposes upon the Provinces the necessity of maintaining that duplication the Constitution should be changed. It was also submitted that if the maximum saving was to be achieved the British North America Act should be amended "to place insurance in the same category as banking so as to bring the entire business within Dominion jurisdiction."

Bulk of Business

There is no question that the great bulk of the insurance business in Canada is transacted by Dominion registered companies and only a small proportion by companies operating under Provincial license and not under Dominion registry. Statistics in the latest detailed report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, show that in 1944 the total premiums for all classes of insurance in Canada were $381,346,789, of which the companies operating under Dominion license received $365,550,559 and the companies operating under Provincial license, $15,796,260, or 4.14 per cent of the total.

There is no question, either, that the solvency, deposit and other requirements with which companies operating under Dominion license must comply, together with the supervision exercised by the Dominion Insurance Department, provide ample protection to the policyholders of such companies. Annual statements in great detail must be submitted to the Department, and these statements are examined yearly at the offices of the companies by its highly efficient examiners. British, United States and other foreign companies are required to deposit with the Dominion Government securities of an amount sufficient to cover their liabilities in Canada.

This yearly examination is no perfunctory affair. It involves the verification of the assets shown in the statement; the valuation of the contracts to ascertain the amount of liabilities; the examination of the contracts to see that the powers conferred by the licenses are not exceeded, which involves the filing of copies of all contracts; and the examination of the charters or other incorporating instruments to see that the corporate powers are not exceeded, which involves the filing of all incorporating documents with all amendments thereto. The statements of the companies as verified or corrected by the examiners are published in the Department's detailed report, consisting of two volumes, one of over 950 pages covering fire and casualty companies and the other of over 450 pages covering life companies and fraternal benefit societies.

Policyholders' Complaints

Besides carrying out these statutory duties, there is a large volume of correspondence handled by the Dominion Department in connection with complaints made to it by policyholders against the companies or their representatives. In all such cases, the Department's stated practice is "to make it plain to both parties that its intervention is unofficial and for the purpose of making clear to each party the views of the other in a manner which perhaps could not be done by correspondence direct between the parties. In no case is there any interference with process in the courts once action has been taken. While this function of the Department is extra-statutory, there is probably no feature of the Department's work that is more productive of good in avoiding expensive and disappointing litigation and in bringing about a better understanding on the part of dissatisfied policyholders of the nature of the insurance contract and the rights of other policyholders as well as their own."

Duplication by the Provinces of the foregoing functions has been summarized as follows: "1. In most of the Provinces all the Dominion licensees are required to obtain licenses from the Provinces, paying therefor initial and annual fees varying from $100 to over $300. 2. All the said companies are required to file documents, including a copy of the charter, financial statement and power-of-attorney to a Provincial agent as a condition of licensing. 3. All the said companies are required to file financial statements with most of the Provinces and, in the case of the larger Provinces, these statements, in an abbreviated form, are actually printed, although the statements are printed in complete detail in the Dominion Department's reports."

Added Expense

There can be no question that the preparation of statements for the various Provinces in addition to the statements for the Dominion imposes on Dominion registered companies a large amount of expense for clerical work for which there is no apparent need or justification and from which they should accordingly be relieved. As has been pointed out, in some cases the Provincial statements are on a different basis from that of the Dominion statement, and, although an attempt is now being made by the Provinces to make their statements uniform, it is contended that the unnecessary work involved in preparing and filing these statements will not be materially lessened.

While the Provinces are not inclined to relinquish any of the field of jurisdiction in respect to the business of insurance they now occupy, there is no doubt that much of the foregoing duplication could be easily avoided without unduly disturbing the existing status. One way which has been pointed out is by following the lead of the Province of Nova Scotia which made an arrangement with the Dominion in 1918. In that year Nova Scotia requested the cooperation of the Dominion in the supervision of its Provincially incorporated companies.

Small Extra Cost

Under a Nova Scotia Act of 1918 no company, Provincial or other, is permitted to transact business in the Province unless it holds a license under the Dominion Act. The additional expense to the Dominion, it is noted, has been negligible, but the saving to the Province has been substantial.

According to the Statement of the Dominion Department of Insurance, the making of similar arrangements with all the Provinces of Canada would not involve an addition to the Dominion Department's expense of more than 5 to 10 per cent of the present expenditure. The present Dominion expenditure for insurance supervision is stated as $100,064, while the total for the Provinces is put at $189,331.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am planning to buy an annuity from an insurance company. I find that the "Mutual Life of Canada," Waterloo, Ont., offers me the best contract. Would you please tell me if this company is entirely reliable. I am wondering how it can offer a so much better contract than the others.

—K.E.C., Brampton, Ont.

You will be making no mistake if you purchase an annuity from the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, with head office at Waterloo, Ont. This company is one of the oldest and strongest in the business and you will be fully protected against loss however far into the future your annuity contract may extend. At the end of 1945 the total assets of the company were $269,560,078, showing an increase for the year of $17,456,389. Total liabilities, including policy and annuity reserves, provision for dividends to policyholders, etc., amounted to $257,976,919, showing the unassigned contingency fund at the end of 1945 to be $11,583,159, as compared with $10,296,368 at the close of the previous year. The business and financial position is an exceptionally sound one.

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ROBERT LYNCH STAILING.
Managing Director

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ROBERT M. KENNEDY,
Manager for Canada

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Canadian General Manager

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Great Eastern Corporation Limited
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Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company
National Sea Products Limited
Northwest Industries Limited
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MONTREAL
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Toronto Vancouver London, Eng. New York

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 23*)

quence. At the 1,875-foot level a large body of ore is being opened up and diamond drilling has shown the ore to continue for at least 500 feet below that floor and there are no indications that further extensions will not be found.

•

A temporary cut in the dividend rate has been announced by Lake Shore Mines which will distribute 18 cents to shareholders on September 14. The previous rate was 20 cents quarterly. The reduction was made in the light of current conditions, it was stated by W. H. Wright, vice-president and treasurer. Such factors as rising costs, the dollar revaluation and the labor outlook were among the considerations behind the action of the directors. As soon as conditions governing earnings permit the dividend will be returned to the former rate.

•

A strike called by the CIO against practically all the metal mines in British Columbia caused the closing down of the Base Metals Mining Corporation mine on July 3. An increase of 50 cents daily was offered by Base Metals but this was turned down. It is now considered very doubtful if the property can justify re-opening although every consideration will be given after the present strike is settled. An estimated operating profit of $19,500 was made in the first half of the year. Net liquid assets at the end of June, consisting of cash, bonds and metals in transit, amounted to approximately 8.5 cents per share.

Will Red Tape Cripple Future Air Travel?

By ROSS WILLMOT

On the air run to South America the pilot of a commercial airliner carries over 37 pounds of documents. Among scores of other papers, each passenger requires 70 photographs. The New York-London trip, via Montreal, is snarled with similar red tape—passports, visas, health clearances, etc. A passenger saves time by plane travel but spends days and even weeks getting the necessary documents.

P.I.C.A.O. (S.N., June 15), from its Montreal headquarters, has made recommendations to its 46 member states that are aimed at removing the confusion. If allowed to continue, such administrative practices might seriously affect the future of international air travel.

THE air tourist hopeful for a two-week vacation to any country in the world or a businessman for a weekend business trip to Europe now finds he must spend as many days in filling out documents and waiting for visas as it takes hours to make the flight.

Pilots, too, are hamstrung by such red tape. On one well-known route alone the captain of an aircraft must sign or initial more than 500 documents for his plane, passengers and cargo.

Fortunately for the future of air travel the Provisional Civil Aviation Organization at Montreal is doing something about the situation. This month they sent forth to their 46 member states recommendations which, if accepted, will mean that international aircraft will undergo the minimum of delay at intermediate landing places along the route. Dr. Edward Warner, Council president of P.I.C.A.O., believes that no passenger should be delayed for more than 15 minutes between the time when the airplane touches the ground at his destination and the time when he is free to leave the airport and that no express shipment should be similarly delayed for more than an hour before it can be on its way to the consignee.

Documents for Ballast

Worst cases of red tape occur between states which speak different languages. Going from New York to London via Montreal, Gander and Shannon, the pilot only has to carry 315 copies of 14 different documents for 14 different government agencies. This is in addition to the passports, visas, customs declarations, health clearances and other papers each passenger must carry. But on a trip to South America he carries over 500 documents weighing 37 pounds. Each passenger requires 70 photographs, thirteen of which much be profiles. In 22 nations or colonies passengers need to furnish a certificate of good health and a record of smallpox vaccination.

In nineteen, a letter of good character must be produced from the police. In eighteen, passengers cannot leave the airport until they show a return ticket or post a bond of sufficient cash for the return journey. In 23 countries they need from one to fourteen photographs. All of this takes place after the passengers have obtained passports from their own governments and visas from all others at prices ranging from $1 to $10.

P.I.C.A.O. would have all member states give to travellers leaving the country on business or pleasure trips a simplified "non immigrant passport card." This would be issued by a government department having convenient offices and would take the place of existing complicated passports and visas, one of which is now usually issued each trip. The new form, in contrast, would be valid for one year. And then instead of filling out immigration information sheets and tourist cards prior to or after a trip, the traveller would merely fill out a "passenger card" form on board the aircraft.

Simplified System

Upon arrival immigration authorities would enter on the card the period the traveller would be permitted to remain in the country. International airline crews would have simplified certificates in place of passports and visas, and aircraft visas on passenger and cargo manifests of international airlines would be done away with.

To avoid lengthy examination of travelling aircraft, P.I.C.A.O. proposes that government authorities should only examine transit passengers, crew or cargo for public health or other special reasons. Further, there would no longer be any manifesting of passengers, crew and cargo in transit. Uniformity of customs, immigration and public health documents would also minimize delay. Establishment of customs-free trade zones in connection with customs airports and the establishment of customs-free airports are other recommendations.

Dr. Warner thinks these proposals "will help to bring administrative practices abreast of aviation's technical progress." General benefit to freedom of travel and shipment would result if they were followed, he says.

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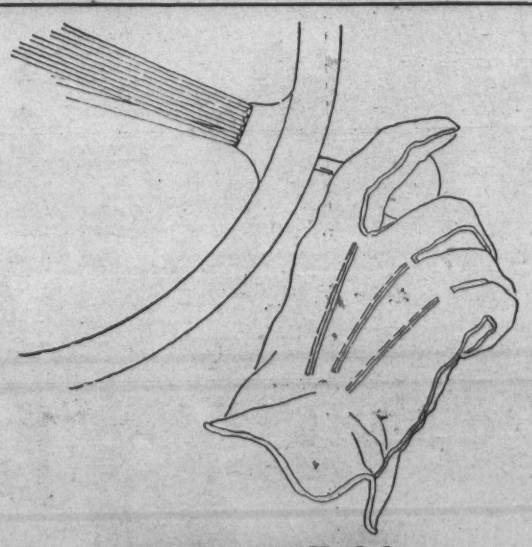

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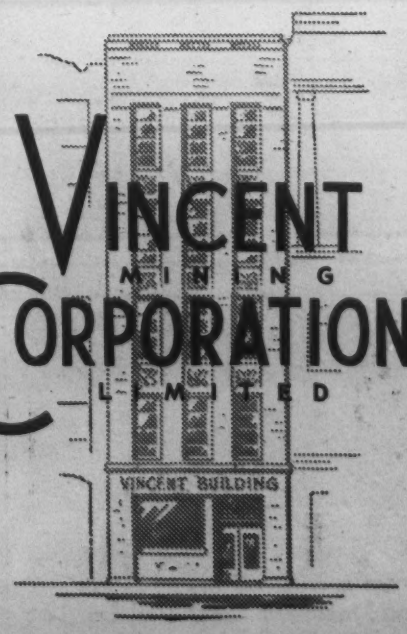

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VC 101

Would a Suitable Home Mean a Better U.N.?

By JOHN HASSALL

Physical difficulties in the operation of U.N. are becoming increasingly serious. New York quarters for both the Security Council and Assembly are still makeshift. Delegates are inconvenienced by the shortage of accommodation. Besides having no real home, U.N. has no real regular staff.

MR. TRYGVE LIE, the genial expansive Norwegian Secretary General of the United Nations, is about to set forth on a tour of Europe which may have very significant results both for the organization of the United Nations itself, and the future scheme of international collective peace.

For let us say at the outset the outlook of the United Nations is nothing like so promising as it was at the beginning of the year. Its accomplishments have been many, but they have been obscured by the more spectacular failures, and also by the obstinate and almost sempiternal intransigence of the Soviet Union. And there have been other causes for discontent, and that is the fact that the United Nations have no real home, and, what is more, no real regular staff.

These are some of the questions which the hapless Mr. Lie must investigate. As a European himself he is well aware there are many who do not approve that the permanent seat of the United Nations should be established in America.

At the same time far-sighted observers remember the fate of the old League, which perished largely because of the absence of the United States from its council table. They opine that if the organization was shifted from America the United States and its people would soon lose all vital interest.

But the position is not quite so simple as all that when everything is considered. Already there are signs of restlessness among such members of the Secretariat as are employed on a temporary basis. Their actual working conditions in New York are deplorable. While the various councils are meeting in the four school buildings of Hunter College, they have to make a sixteen mile journey out to work, either by bus or antiquated subway. Then they have to live in single rooms in expensive hotels because of the housing situation.

In a few weeks before the Assembly begins its functions for the first time on U. S. soil, the situation will have worsened, for the chief activities of the organization will be centred in the Sperry plant, a former factory for manufacturing precision instruments of war. It is just a building having no pretence to architecture. The Security Council, which met in a converted gymnasium at Hunter College, will find refuge in a converted cafeteria. This plant at the end of the Great Neck peninsula —the waters hereabouts are world renowned for their clams—is thirty-five miles from the centre of New York, and the nearest railway station is three miles distant with no inter-communicating bus service.

Furthermore, the assembly itself is to meet in the old world's fair buildings at Flushing.

The United Nations are committed to these things at the moment. But it is obvious that if better facilities can be found while the world makes up its mind where a permanent building is to be erected, it would be satisfactory for all concerned. For that reason there is a great agitation that the activities of the International Labor Office and the all embracing Social and Economic Council should revert to Geneva. The Social and Economic Council is a new international body which takes in its stride nearly all the non-political activities of the old League.

Mr. Lie has to decide on this very thorny question. In Geneva there is a vast palace lying idle and empty. It was built as the result of years of consideration as the ideal place for international discussions. The temptation will be very great.

This bronze plaque unveiled last week at Paris, Ont., commemorates the 70th anniversary of the first successful long-distance telephone call which Alexander Graham Bell received from his father in Brantford.

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